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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## MY GARDEN.

I have a little Garden set
With Lavender and Mignonette,
And here my Dial stands to mark
The dawning of each Day from Dark—
And here, as Beatrice imaged fair,
The strong light shining on her Hair,
Closing Her Eyes in Death's Repose,
While on her Hands the white Dove throws
The longed-for Poppy flowers of Sleep—
So I my Tryst with Death would keep
Beside my Garden's Dial stone
Like Dante's Beatrice—alone.

My Garden of sweet Dreams and Fancies,
Tall Lilies and my purple Pansies,
My Rosemary for remembering
The Love of many a bygone Spring;
Were it not best to pass away
In Evening hour of quiet Day
Alone beside my gentle Flowers,
Who comforted my lonely Hours
And blessed me, as such Beings bless,
With their exceeding Loveliness?

Alone—in one swift Moment pass,
Leaving no Shadow on the Grass,
Where oft my earthly Form had shed
A Shadow on each Garden Bed—
All unattended—voiceless Prayer
Uttered beside me—everywhere—
Into the flowerless, strange Unknown
Alone—still in God's hands—alone.
—Arabella Romilly, in the Rambler.

## ABOU BEN ADHEM

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And, with a look that made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo, Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

## VILLANELLE.

She that was myself went by,
Long ago and long ago,
Light of foot and gay of eye.

Oh, the path was green and high,
Roses nodded row on row—
She that was myself went by.

Swift she went and happily,
Like a cloud the spring winds blow—
Light of foot and gay of eye.

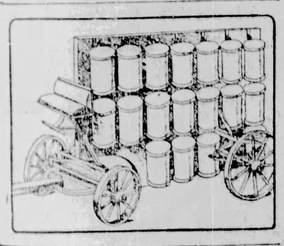
Old with many griefs I sigh,
Youth is winged, Time is slow—
She that was myself went by.

Vain the summons, vain the cry—
She will never turn I trow,
Light of foot and gay of eye.

Here alone sit Age and I,
Since that day when, watching so,
She that was myself went by,
Light of foot and gay of eye.
—Theodosia Garrison, in Life

## GARBAGE WAGON AND RECEPTACLE

The gathering of garbage in large cities has come to be a necessary part of the municipal sanitary system, and the disposal of this refuse by means of crematories instead of allowing it to accumulate in localities where the residents



are not particular in regard to cleanliness, has, no doubt, greatly improved the health of those living in the poorer sections. There is, however, room for improvement in the manner of transporting the garbage from the residences to the crematory, as in the majority of wagons little or no provision is made for covering the refuse while in transit, to prevent the foul odors from permeating the atmosphere. Our illustration shows a vehicle designed by Charles A. Williams, of Chicago, Ill., as an improvement in the method of transportation, the new arrangement not only preventing the escape of the offensive odor, but also making the garbage much easier to handle. As will be seen, the receptacles are suspended in rows on either side of a central vertical slab, the latter being fitted with suspension hooks and small shelves to support the cans. The driver has only to exchange the empty cans for the full ones as the route is traversed, and thus there is no exposure of the garbage to the air until the crematory is reached, and the system is made so cleanly that the collector need hardly soil his hands in doing the work.

### Taking Him Down a Peg

Judge Nathan Webb, whose resignation from the United States Circuit and District courts, on account of the increasing infirmities of old age, he announced, will take with him in his retirement the profound respect and affection of the bench and the bar, as well as of the public generally, for his fine traits of mind and character, says the Boston Herald. To his scholarly attainment and his broad grasp of the principles of law he adds a sound common sense and a rugged intellectual equipment that assures some of the quality of the rockbound coast of his native state of Maine. Above all things else he hates sham and excessive dilettanteism. This latter trait of Judge Webb's character was well illustrated in his court some time ago, when a rather overbize witness was on the stand, who had given his name as say, T. Augustus Browne. After this witness had about exhausted the patience of the court by his condescending manner, Judge Webb asked him:

"What did you say your name was?"

"T. Augustus Browne, with an e," replied the witness.

"Well, what does the T stand for?" asked the judge.

"Thomas," was the answer.

"Proceed with the testimony of Mr. Thomas A. Browne, with an e," said the judge.

### Directing Him.

Parched Drummer (in Kansas hamlet)—Where can I get a drink in this confounded Prohibition town?

Tavern Landlord—Come out on the porch. Now, do you see, half way up the street, on the righthand side, a weather-beaten, one-story buildin', with a whappy-jawed hitchin'-post in front of it?

Drummer—Yes!

Tavern Landlord—Well, that's about the only place in town where you can't get a drink if you've got the price; nobody lives there!—Puck.

### The Consumer's Dilemma.

The unhappy consumer is beginning to inquire how he is to pay for the high-priced coal with which to cook the beef that he is unable to buy.—Kansas City Journal.

## NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States has installed four great military parks by act of Congress—Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Shiloh, Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Besides these the field of Antietam has been properly marked, but it has not been purchased by the government and made into a park like the others.

The area and original cost of these four parks are as follows:

| | Acres. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga | 6,195 | $282,463 |
| Shiloh | 2,359 | 41,418 |
| Gettysburg | 719 | 35,964 |
| Vicksburg | 1,232 | 51,490 |
| Totals | 11,096 | $410,375 |

The annual cost of maintenance is, in round numbers, $34,000 for Chickamauga and Chattanooga, $45,000 for Shiloh, $40,000 for Gettysburg, and $29,000 for Vicksburg. The total amount expended on all, since their purchase by the government, including the cost of the land, up to the close of the last fiscal year, was $2,038,384. Besides this, the marking of the positions of each command engaged at Antietam, and defining the battle lines, has cost the government $77,731.

A number of bills are pending in Congress for creating more of these parks, including Petersburg, Valley Forge, Atlanta, Perryville, Brandywine, Stone River, Wilson's Creek, Franklin, Fort Frederick, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Fort Stevens and Jamestown. It is not probable that all these will be turned into great military parks, like the four we already have. The aggregate cost would be very large, and the annual bill for care and maintenance would be largely increased. The probability is that a modification of this plan, similar to that pursued at Antietam, will be adopted.

A bill for this purpose was reported favorably to the House of Representatives on May 14. It probably will not be acted upon at this session of Congress, but its friends hope it may become a law next winter. It provides for a national military park commission, which shall have charge of all of them. The four separate commissions, one for each park, are abolished.

The bill gives this commission general power to restore, preserve, mark and maintain such battlefields, forts, cemeteries, or parts thereof, of the colonial, Revolutionary, Indian and civil wars, "or of any other wars of the United States," and to establish military parks thereon. But no park can be established except by the action of Congress after the commission has reported in its favor, but it has power to go immediately to work at marking battlefields and purchasing separate points of interest, such as defensive works and points of view. This enables the commission to at once begin to preserve the key-points of the various fields, and to mark the lines.

It is evident that it is not possible nor necessary to have a park at each battlefield, but it is very important that markings should be made of all important points of these battles before those who participated in them are dead. And it would be inexpensive to lay out narrow roads or bridle-paths along the principal lines of battle, so as to preserve them and leave the face of the field as it was when the battle was fought.

There are many very important fields whereon this work should be done, and done now. Recall the four great battles about Fredericksburg, the many about Atlanta, the fields of Stone River, Franklin, Coriath, Nashville, Wilson's Creek; and they but suggest a score of others. Especially should those points be marked which stand out as the location of events of the highest importance—like the "Bloody Angle" at Fredericksburg, and the surrender-house at Appomattox. And, as a matter of sentiment, the spot upon the breastworks of Fort Stevens, at Washington, whereon Abraham Lincoln stood and watched the advance of Early's troops, should be marked.

Then there are locations connected with former wars which need care and proper marking. The intrenchments at Valley Forge built by Washington's men; Crown Point and Ticonderoga; the field of Tippecanoe; Fort Meigs, where Harrison repulsed the British and Indians under Proctor, with the neglected graves of the Americans who fell; the field of Fallen Timbers, a mile up the Maumee above Fort Meigs, but on the opposite bank—all these and many others which will occur to the reader versed in American history, should be marked and preserved, though not all of them require a military park.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## PINE TREES FROM SEED.

### Work of Reforesting in the South of California.

The preservation of the nation's water conservers is becoming the great agricultural question of the day, and Uncle Sam's recent appropriation of $200,000 over and above the usual stipulation to be devoted to forestry purposes gives substantial evidence that the needs are imperious, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The loss to our country by forest fires has been estimated at $500,000,000 a year, but with the present arrangements and the increased appropriations such stories of destruction will soon be relegated to past history. Our forests are now protected in a way, but the great areas devastated by fire should be replenished with growth, and one of the most interesting and remarkable projects of modern times is the reforesting of these barren slopes.

In the six forest reservations of southern California, the San Jacinto, San Bernardino, Zaca lake, Trabuco, Santa Ynez and San Gabriel, the united area of which is about 5,000,000 acres, the work of reforestation is being carried on with a vim. Pine seeds were distributed to officers in charge of the reserves and to other interested parties who agreed to see that they were properly disposed of, and during the past four months thirty forest rangers have been actively employed in planting pine seeds on mountain slopes that have been devastated by fire. If nature is propitious these seeds will give birth to forests which will in time transform the rugged barrenness of their original abode into a musical labyrinth of green. Thus will the irrigation fountains be redeemed and the orchards saved from drought and destruction.

The question of reforestation was first agitated in 1897, at which time some demonstrative work was accomplished, the experiments proving most profitable of results. At elevations varying from 2,000 to 10,000 feet numerous species of pines were planted, including the pinus tuberculata, Torrey pine, jeffri, pinus ponderosa, lemberitiana, Coulter pine, librocedrus, abijes concolor and many others. Many of these trees are from eighteen inches to two feet high at the present date, and give promise of becoming thrifty forest monarchs.

## AN ENORMOUS GUN.

The big 16-inch gun which has been in the course of construction at the Watervliet arsenal, Troy, N. Y., will be sent to the Sandy Hook proving grounds in a few weeks. All that is required to make the gun ready for proving is the breeching, and this will be completed soon. The first and this will be eagerly awaited test of the gun will be eagerly awaited by the artillery experts of the world.

It is confidently predicted that no armor will be able to withstand the missile it will hurl. It will require 1,000 pounds of powder for a charge, and will throw a 2,000-pound projectile. The gun is to be mounted on a disappearing carriage at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

The length of the gun is 49 feet 2.9 inches; diameter of breech, 5 feet; of muzzle, 2 feet 4 inches; of bore, 16 inches. The gun will weigh 300,000 pounds. The projectile to be used in the gun will be 5 feet 4 inches in length.

It is believed the gun will throw a shot about 21 miles. The firing table for this gun shows that the extreme range is obtainable with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet a second, the necessary angle of elevation for the projectile being 40 degrees, and in order to throw 21 miles the shell will reach a maximum elevation of 20,516 feet.

This is enormously greater than the maximum range hitherto obtained by any gun. The record at present stands to the credit of the Krupp 9.45-inch gun, which was fired on the Meppen range, in the presence of the emperor of Germany on April 28, 1892. The measured range was found to be 204 miles, and the greatest height reached by the shell in its flight was 21,458 feet.

### His Version of It.

During the trial of a street railway damage suit in one of the circuit branches of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a few days ago an important witness of the accident took the stand in the person of an elderly colored man. The plaintiff had been injured while the car was at a street crossing, and one of the attorneys was endeavoring to elicit from the witness just where the latter was standing at the moment the plaintiff was struck by the car.

"As I understand you," remarked the attorney, after a number of questions had been asked, "you were standing at the street corner diagonally opposite the point where the accident occurred?"

"No, sir, I wasn't," declared the witness. "I guess I was standing kinder sort o' on the bias from the spot."—Washington Star.

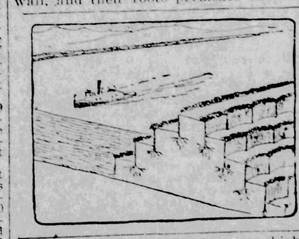
## PORTABLE SEAT FOR TIRED BOYS

If the object of the invention illustrated in the accompanying cut was to enable a boy to loiter by the wayside when sent on an errand it is likely that the sale would be very limited, but the real purpose of the idea is entirely different from that which would at first

suggest itself. Of course, there is nothing to prevent a messenger boy from stopping at any point to read his novel or play marbles, but the honest boy is supposed to use the seat to rest himself while waiting for an answer to his message, and for this purpose it is submitted by the inventor. The picture shows the seat in position for use, and also indicates the location of the standard when drawn up to the side of the body. In the latter position it may be entirely concealed underneath the coat, affording no inconvenience to the wearer. The device consists of a belt for attachment to the waist, with a swinging bale connected at either side to support the standard or pedestal. When the seat is in position for use a pin is inserted in the top of the standard to hold the swinging bale rigid, while the insertion of the pin in a slot at one side of the standard maintains it in the elevated position shown in the drawing, without the aid of any other fastening.

## LIVE WOOD WALL FOR LEVEES

In forming embankments where the earth is filled in from sediment from running water or to hold a stream in place it is common practice to plant willows at close intervals, as these trees are of rapid growth, and will readily establish themselves to form a live wood wall, and their roots permeate the sedi-



ment deposited around them so thickly that the earth will be more difficult to wash away in case of an overflow. Our illustration shows a levee which is intended to apply this idea on a more extensive scale, to confine a river safely within the embankments, so that there shall be no danger of its breaking through the walls. A parent has been obtained on this form of embankment, and the inventor has designed several methods of planting which are capable of holding a heavy body of water in place, the one shown having the trees set in curves, with the earth terraced up to the proper height. Another design contemplates the formation of a power canal along the top of the levee to a point where the fall to the main body of water would be sufficient to run a dynamo to furnish power for operating boats and trolley cars. It is not intended that this levee building shall be done hurriedly, but that the deposits of soil carried down by the current shall gradually fill in around the roots until the embankment rises and confines the water in a narrow channel, thus affording access to other wise unavailable land without danger of overflow in floods.

## AN IRREPARABLE LOSS

### The Destruction of the Pekin China, Library by Fire in 1900.

The great fires which devastated so large a portion of the city of Pekin during the siege of the legation buildings in the summer of 1900, says the Youth's Companion, caused a loss to the literature of the world which can be compared to nothing except, perhaps, the destruction of the great classical library at Alexandria by fire nearly 1,300 years ago.

The Hanlin college, an institution so ancient that even tradition has preserved no account of its origin, was completely destroyed, and with it the immense store of books which had been collected through many centuries. Some of these were in manuscript and others were rare old copies of the very earliest printed books—and more than a thousand years ago the Chinese could print as well as they could to-day. There was also a very great library of modern volumes, and in many instances the wooden blocks from which these were printed had been preserved along with the books themselves. Hardly a single one escaped the fire.

Particularly unfortunate was the loss of the only remaining copy of a monumental work which the Chinese call the "Yung Lo Ta Tien," or the "Veritable Records," as the words may be translated. This extraordinary compilation makes all our modern encyclopedias appear insignificant in size. It was prepared by the order of an emperor of the Ming dynasty in the early years of the fifteenth century, and 2,169 scholars are said to have been employed upon the task. The "Veritable Records" included everything of value which had ever been written in Chinese up to the time of its compilation in the fields of history, philosophy, general literature, science, religion, medicine, art, or the handicrafts.

The work was divided into 22,877 sections, and bound in 11,100 volumes, which, all together, contained 917,480 pages. When it is remembered that the great "Encyclopedia Britannica" contains only twenty-five or thirty thousand pages, the immense size of this compendium of Chinese learning and literature may be imagined. More than a century after the original work was completed two copies of it were made. The original and one of the copies were destroyed at the downfall of the Ming dynasty in 1644, and now the copy preserved in the Hanlin college has met the same fate.

Five volumes only were saved from the flames, and these are now in the possession of Professor Giles, of the University of Cambridge. It is possible, however, that these five slender volumes will be of more service and interest to the world at large than the complete work has ever been, for so jealous were the Chinese scholars of their venerated relic that no foreigner was ever allowed so much as to look upon it. It should be added that the allied troops were not responsible for this act of vandalism. The Hanlin college was fired by the Chinese themselves during the disorders of the siege, either through the lawlessness of a riotous mob, or else because the scholars, jealous of their venerable and almost sacred storehouse of national literature, preferred to see the books in ashes rather than exposed to the contaminating touch of the foreigner.

### *The Rule of the Road.*

One of the earliest recollections of the writer is of an old-fashioned covered bridge on an Ohio turnpike. For some undiscovered reason, it had a partition lengthwise along the middle, making a roadway on either side. On each end of the weatherboarded gable this legend was painted in staring black letters: "Keep to the right, as the law directs."

The rule of the road everywhere in America is that when two vehicles meet in a road, each shall turn to the right. In England, however, the rule is the opposite. There every one must turn to the left.

Why the English settlers in America changed this rule is a question for the historians. So far as the writer can find out, no one knows where or why the change was made.

That the rule was changed is proved by the fact that the driver of a buggy or other vehicle still sits on the right-hand end of the seat. That was his proper place when the rule was to keep to the left. He was on the side next the passing vehicle, and could see when there was any danger of his wheels or hubs striking any projecting part of the other very necessary precaution, especially on a bad or a narrow road. When the rule of the road was changed, the driving seat should have been changed also. Try sitting on the left when next you drive a vehicle, and see how much more you are master of the situation when you meet another vehicle.

The automobile makers have all followed tradition, and placed their levers so that the chauffeur must sit at the right. They would have done far better had they so arranged their machines that the chauffeur would be required to sit on the left-hand side. At the speed automobiles make, and the consequently increased danger of collisions, a seat on the left would be an added factor of safety.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## A JOKE OR TWO.

### THE PRINCIPAL THING.

"Have you made up your mind where you will go for the summer?"

"Better than that. I have made up my husband's mind."—Life.

### NOT A DRUG.

You will observe that Justice's scales are apothecary's scales, but that is not because justice is a drug on the market.—Puck.

### NATURALLY.

"Well, you say the defendant turned and whistled to the dog. What followed?"

"The dog."—Judge.

### SOME ONE SURE OF IT.

Bobbie—Pa, is it really true that when you lick me it hurts you more'n it does me?

Father—Yes, Robert.

Bobbie—Then here's where we get the mischief. I threw the cat down the well, an' ma's goin' to tell you on me.—Judge.

### HAD DONE HIS SHARE.

A little boy was drawing a picture of a locomotive on his slate. His father becoming interested, asked what the object was. The boy replied that it was a locomotive. Then the father said:

"Why don't you draw the cars, too?"

The boy hesitated and slowly replied: "Papa," the locomotive draws the cars."—Philadelphia Times.

# THE COLONIALS.

## A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

She looked at him again. "Give her my dearest love," she said. "My father would not permit me to go upon the streets."

"And I forbade Alice," he said. "It was wiser so. I will give her your love. And we shall meet again."

Meet again? "I trust so," Barbara responded truthfully.

He came a step nearer; he wished to speak his own good-bye. "In intend," he said, "that we shall meet again."

Why did Barbara tremble? What did she see in his glance that her own should fall before it? Her color was wonderful.

"Do you remember," he asked her, "that you told me to resign?"

She murmured "Yes."

"I have thought much since then," she heard him say. "Things have changed to me. I——" he hesitated. "Alice thinks—I think—that we are in the wrong. I shall resign."

"Capt. Tudor!" she cried, lifting her eyes again—not black now, and flashing, it seemed to him, but eyes of violet brown, warm and melting. She could not express her feeling, but clasped her hands, repeating: "Capt. Tudor!"

Something took him by the throat. "I—I shall come back," he said with difficulty, "when this is over."

Again her glance was on the ground again her color mantled freshly.

"Shall I be welcome?" he asked.

"You——" she began; "you——" Then she found courage and looked him in the face. "I shall be glad to see you."

He held his hand for hers; she gave it. He raised it half way to his lips, then stooped and kissed it. Then he rose and faced her again for a single instant.

"Good-by," he said.

"Good-by," she echoed faintly.

He was gone. She ran into the house, and though her father called her, she went upstairs to her room. There she sat panting, and, oh, so sorrowful!

Tudor went quickly to the Ellery house. He wished to make sure that Alice had departed, and entering by its side door, for Ann as well as the ropemakers had gone to watch the embarkation, he ran upstairs to Alice's room. It was empty, but he stayed to see if she had left something that she might need. He looked in the closet, and opened all the bureau drawers. There was nothing, and he turned to go. There stood Sotheran at the door.

The grenadier captain had sent his men on board their ship, but had remained to seek one final word with Alice, to give a threat that she should not forget—through separation she should carry the fear of him, and of what he could do to her brother.

"I came to see if I could help," he said. "Is Alice gone?"

"Yes," answered Tudor. "It is time for us as well; the Yankees will be in the town soon."

"There is no haste," responded Sotheran. "Tell Alice I shall see you both again."

"Of course," said Tudor. "Shall we not go?"

Sotheran turned calmly to the door. He was not afraid; Alice would not dare to brave him. "Yes, let us go," he said.

Tudor stopped him with a hand held up. "There is some one in the house below," he said. They heard heavy steps. Each had a thought of the ropemakers, and loosened his sword. There in the house, their men away, they could be captured. Tudor saw in a flash how Alice needed him for the voyage. He heard the steps begin to mount the stairs and saw Sotheran feeling for a pistol.

"There is only one," Sotheran said; "but he shall not get away."

The man appeared at the door. It was Tabb, with his musket and accoutrements.

He looked upon his master and his eyes lighted. He had seen and followed him, yet the glance was of anger. Then he saw Tudor and began to smile. The smile was strange.

"Tabb," said Sotheran. "I told you to go aboard the ship."

Tabb planted his musket erect before him, and looked across its muzzle at his master. "I went for Christine," he said. He glanced at Tudor.

"Tabb, go!" commanded Sotheran.

Tabb did not stir, but he looked at his master again. "She has drowned herself," he said. "It is your doing."

Tudor shrank. The statement, so quietly made, seemed horrible. "Christine what Christine?" he asked.

"Your sister's maid," said Tabb.

"Sue?" demanded Tudor. "What have you to do with her?"

"She loved me," said Tabb. "I——"

"Tabb, go!" repeated Sotheran.

Tabb pointed to his master. "He ordered me to ruin her," he said.

"Tabb!" warned Sotheran.

"He planned for himself," said Tabb, his voice growing louder, "to ruin——"

"Tabb!" Sotheran's voice was cold, and his eye was flickering.

"He planned to ruin your sister," cried Tabb. "One night he tried——"

Tudor, staring with astonished eyes at Tabb, saw at one side the pistol flash. The report was loud. Tabb, staggering, let fall his musket and clasped his hand to his breast. But he did not move his eyes from Tudor's face. There he saw his revenge, there, in the pale and angry countenance, lay payment for his wrongs.

"See, he shoots me for it," he said. "You can know it is true, Captain Tudor. And this one, sir—he was the lieutenant who met her in the woods, there beyond Detroit. I was his servant; I fetched the wine. Mr. Ellery knows. I——"

There was no warning of his coming death, no blood at his fingers or his lips; there was only the quiet, restrained voice, the pallid cheek. But he toppled like an undermined pillar, and fell between the officers, his brass cap rolling to the bed. Across his body they looked at one another.

"My God!" gasped Tudor. "You!"

Tudor did not ask for proof. There lay Tabb, his life the payment for the secret. And there, with sneering lip, confronted him the finished villain, who saw no reason to resume the mask. Sotheran smiled.

"Well?" he said.

Tudor gazed with a creeping abhorrence. His crooked fingers, twitching lip, and starting eye, showed the intensity of his purpose and loathing. Were such things possible?

"What have you to say?" asked Sotheran.

Tudor remembered Alice; she depended on him. And his nature, when the first surprise had passed, turned him rather to grief than anger. He felt weak at the shock—crushed and not stung by the discovery. He turned to the door.

"Henry," he said, "we shall meet again."

Sotheran measured the distance; he was the nearer to the door. Tudor should never leave the room alive.

"And this is your courage?" he said. He knew how best, with disdainful mein, to drive the taunt home. Tudor flushed crimson, then compressed his lips.

"You shall know my courage later," he said, and took a second step.

Sotheran strode between him and the door and laid his hand upon the sword.

"Why not now?" he asked.

There was such scorn in it, such calm decision, that Tudor almost forgot. His hand flew to his hilt—then dropped, as he remembered Alice.

"You cannot save Alice," said Sotheran.

"Draw!" screamed Tudor, instantly. The blades rasped out and clashed.

That was a butchery scarcely to be described, so mean it was and vile. Yet Tudor, weak as he saw at first his hand, turned against his friend, fought desperately and well. Wounded three times in arm and shoulder, scratched in the neck, his forehead dripping blood, again and again he flung himself against the pitiless point, whose certainty he knew. The eye beyond it glinted murderously; not his was the skill to pass that guard. Avoiding still the body of Tabb and the musket on the floor, to stumble over which meant death, Tudor yet felt his legs grow weak, his wrist and shoulder numb. Sparks of red danced in his eye, his head was ringing, his brain was dull. The room went round. He heard the clatter of his sword upon the floor, and reeling against the wall he knew that he stood helpless, while Sotheran poised his sword in front of him.

"So!" said Sotheran.

It was a voice of satisfaction, deliberate and cold. Tudor was sinking where he stood. Sotheran measured him with his eye, chose his spot, and drove his sword through the man that had loved him.

Tudor fell sideways, striking the candle stand, and striking widely the pure white sheets of writing paper that it held.

But he was conscious, looking up with eyes that saw. Sotheran wiped his sword upon the bed curtains and looked at the bleeding man.

"I sail in your place," he said, "on the Elizabeth."

He saw the fright on Tudor's face, the lips that struggled to cry aloud. Tudor raised himself upon his elbow, pointing with denunciatory hand. The action was a curse, but no voice came. As Tudor saw his enemy turn to the door a flood of blood flushed from his mouth and he fell upon his face.

Yet he was not dead, for, falling as Sotheran thrust, the sword had missed his heart. But more welcome had been death. Long afterward, it seemed, a voice awakened him to the torture of his position. He heard Ann in the hallway crying with delight. The door of the room was shut; he realized that she was at the front window.

"They're going!" she cried. "The Lord be praised! Every ship, every Tory, every redcoat! God be glorified!"

Tudor tried to speak. He could not open his mouth.

"The last boatload gone!" cried Ann. "Their sails are spread; never shall they return. The Lord has smitten them."

Tudor heard her clapping her hands in ecstasy. Again he tried in vain to call.

"There goes the Minerva," she cried. "There goes the Elizabeth."

The Elizabeth! The fiend was burning Tudor. He raised himself with desperate strength, and, supported on his elbow, wrote with bloody finger on a sheet of paper that had fallen beside him. Fresh blood dripped from his neck upon the floor; he dipped his finger in and continued his writing, feverishly, despairingly. Then he stopped. Ann was still exclaiming with delight. He tried once more to call; then, as he fell, his forehead struck upon the floor. Ann heard. "Land save us," she cried. "What is that?"

CHAPTER X.—THE BRIGATINE ELIZABETH.

The British fleet sailed down the harbor carrying its load of despair and mortified pride. As Howe received a dispatch from the ministry commending him he bit his lip. As the Tories beheld the island of the harbor they knew they parted from the best of life.

Sotheran stood at the rail of the Elizabeth, and Brush was with him. They were studying each other, striving to read each other's mind, each with an object, and each needing for its accomplishment the other's consent.

"So Capt. Tudor," Brush was asking, "will join us this evening at Nantasket?"

Sotheran eyed him so steadily that the man's eye fell. The captain saw in Brush the signs of recent dissipation; the fellow had found much liquor in the course of his plundering. Yet there was no abatement of his original cunning. And Brush, while for ten days gloriously exhilarated, had not yet been drunk. He had worked steadily and systematically.

"You are ordered," Sotheran asked, "to rendezvous with the rest in Nantasket Roads?"

"Aye," answered Brush.

"You must have much valuable merchandise aboard."

Brush looked at the captain with a slow and meaning smile. He had £20,000 under his hatches. His eye gave his answer.

"The boat is swift?" asked Sotheran. "She is good for an ocean voyage?"

"An ocean voyage?" thought Brush. There were two meanings to the phrase. "Aye," he answered; "swift and seaworthy."

"What means," went on the captain deliberately, "have you for defense?"

"My crew," said Brush aggressively. "Twenty-three men, armed, and bold blades, every one."

"Ruffians, every one," agreed Sotheran. He had been observing the men: they were the very scrapings of the wharves. It was a large crew for so large a boat. He pursued his inquiry.

"Your sailing master," he asked, "is he under your orders?"

"He is," answered Brush. He gave again his smile. The sailing master was as great a rogue as any of the crew. For his part, Sotheran had read the man's character and was satisfied.

"These goods aboard the ship," he said. "If they were your own now, and in the proper market, they would make you rich."

Brush's smile vanished; this was coming close. He looked the other in the eye. "They would be well enough," he said.

"The smugglers on the Cornish coat," said Sotheran, "are bold and clever fellows." He paused; Brush made no answer. The captain added: "They ask no questions."

Brush was scowling in the captain's face, trying to read his meaning. "Speak plainly," he said, roughly.

The Elizabeth had opened up a passage of water to the left. Sotheran waved his hand to it. "You were boasting just now," he said, "that you knew the harbor well. What is that passage?"

"Pulling Point Gut."

"Where leads it?"

"To the open bay."

Sotheran still went deliberately toward his object. He looked at the other vessels of the fleet. "We are almost the last," he said, "and the war vessels have taken the other channel."

"Aye," said Brush quickly. Out of the corner of his eye the captain measured him. He was impatiently interested, and his scowl was lessening; the captain's purpose seemed to chime with his.

"How long," asked Sotheran, "will the fleet lie at Nantasket?"

"Until the wind changes. Perhaps days."

"Hm!" said the captain. Anchored with the fleet, Alice could obtain aid from the nearest vessel so soon as she discovered that her brother was not on board. As for Tudor's disappearance, Sotheran knew that no one could explain it. But here, right here, and never to come again, was his best opportunity. He turned and looked Brush in the eye.

"Steer into that Gut," he said. "There is no one to stop us. At night head to the eastward. Land me upon the Cornish coast. No punishment will reach you, and your fortune's made."

They looked each other in the eye—Brush with his low cunning; Sotheran with that power of mind and will which was so misapplied. Each saw offered, to be gained by boldness only, the thing he most desired in life—for Brush, money; and for Sotheran, the girl who lay in the cabin below, her head buried in the pillow. Brush laughed; then turned away and gave his orders to the sailing master.

Ellery came to Brush as the vessel tacked and headed for the Gut. "Crean," he whined, "where are you going? The fleet is heading on."

Brush paid him no attention.

"And why," asked Ellery, "did you bring Roger here?" The boy was sitting, dejected, by the foremast.

But Brush would only smile. The boy meant money to him.

Sotheran, leaning on the rail, saw Ellery go unsatisfied away. The boat entered the Gut; the fleet sailed on, and the captain nodded to himself. This time he was sure. While a ragged ropemaker, desperately running, was carrying a piece of bloody paper from Boston to the lines of Roxbury, the captain cast a sneering smile at the town behind. He saw no way in which fate could overtake him.

It was the middle of the afternoon before Alice came on deck. The Elizabeth tacking about Nahant Bay, had been constantly making as though she would rejoin the fleet by the outside course around the Brewsters, yet had as constantly edged away toward the northeast. Alice, looking about her, saw the vessel alone, almost in the open bay, while beyond the lighthouse were the sails of the fleet. She glanced at the men on deck. At the bow were the crew, deeply interested in the movements of the boat, half comprehending them and more than half willing that their suspicions should prove correct. The sailing master and Brush, with a seaman, were at the wheel. Thomas Ellery was at the quarter. Then she saw Sotheran.

For a moment longer she looked around for her brother. Then she realized that he was not there. She had forgotten him in her thoughts, but had he been on board he would have come to her cabin before now. He was not on the Elizabeth, and a sudden fear oppressed her.

But she went directly to Sotheran and looked at him commandingly as he removed his hat. "Where is my brother?" she inquired.

"I met him in the street," he responded, "before we left the town. He told me that he had been required to attend the general, and begged me to sail with you as far as Nantasket. There he would join us."

"Where is Nantasket?"

"There," and he pointed, "with the fleet."

Her eyes did not leave his face. "Why are we not going there?"

"We are heading there," he answered.

It was true; the bow of the brigantine was that moment pointed toward Nantasket. But Alice did not believe. She gave the captain one searching glance. He met it coldly. Then looking again along the deck she saw Roger. The realization of her position was greater than all other feelings. She felt no anger, no fear, but thinking quickly, she beckoned to the boy. He rose to follow; she went again to her companionway, and sought her cabin.

The brigantine tacked on, edging further and further from the fleet. Beyond the Brewsters Sotheran saw the sails of many vessels, some already being furled as they arrived at the anchorage. The afternoon wore on, the breeze held good, and the captain, as he quietly watched saw his plan succeeding. An hour and a half to dusk, then, as Brush advised, they could head boldly along the coast, further from the fleet, and at dawn could strike out to the eastward toward England.

He saw Brush coming quickly, with a troubled face.

"She has locked herself and the boy, sir, within the cabin."

Sotheran smiled. "I do not care," he said. "The voyage will last for weeks."

"But Roger," said Brush, "had a knife. He forced the steward to give them food—biscuits, wine and water. He found a pistol, and they're well provisioned."

Down in the cabin Roger was examining the pistol.

"It is well primed," he said. "The flint is good. If he gets in you can shoot him."

Alice shook her head. She would not risk a third deliverance. "No," she said, "if he gets in, the bullet is for me."

Roger showed his own weapon, the knife. "But this," he said, his sharp eyes bright, "is for him. Wait till I strike."

Sotheran dismissed Brush with a careless nod. "We will leave them overnight," he said. "I will go; the boy out in the morning."

And still he lounged by the rail, triumphant, as the sun went down. The future was brighter than the few gleams along the sky. Alice would be his; his way of life he could retain. Carried to England by a mutinous crew—so his story would be—the voyage would cement his attachment to Alice. Fortunate indeed, every one would remark, that he should be there to defend her from the sailors, since her brother had been killed in Boston by the ropemakers. Alice being left alone in the world, she would marry him as a matter of course.

But along the road to Lynn was thundering a horseman, pale, eager, shaking the reins upon his horse's neck and leaning forward in the saddle. He had plunged down the hill of Dorchester; he had coursed through Roxbury, Brookline and Cambridge; he had crossed Charlestown Common within gunshot of the entrenchments on Bunker's Hill; and swimming the Mystic River at Penny Ferry, had rushed to Winisimet and taken the coastwise road. Folks scattered before his furious speed, and crying to know if the town were entered, knew that they were not heard. He passed through Chelsea; he sped on, and, seeing before him the long salt marshes, knew that his horse could carry him to Lynn.

It was Frank Ellery. Burning his mind were the words of Tudor's bloody note; he heard them through the wind that whistled in his ears: "Sotheran has killed me. Alice on the brigantine Elizabeth is alone with him and at his mercy. Avenge us both."

He was flying to avenge her. He bore in his breast a note from Washington to Captain Manly, who, on his schooner in Lynn harbor, was waiting orders from headquarters. Frank had outstripped the messengers who had gone before him, for he rode the best horse in the army, Washington's own.

And that evening he, on board the warlike fisherman, sailed past Nahant out of the harbor of Lynn. The breeze was dying; slowly through the night the vessel crept out into the broad bay. Through the watches Frank stood by the rail or paced the deck; at dawn his eyes were scanning the water.

Captain Manley came to Frank when the light of day was full. "Young man," he said, "go below and sleep."

"I am strong enough," answered Frank, "for that which I came to do."

"How can I," asked the captain, "pick out one vessel from their fleet? I must take the stragglers only."

Frank groaned. "I know," he said, "I know."

"The breeze is slight," said Manly. "They will not leave their anchorage today. We cannot go too near."

Frank turned away. "I know," he groaned again.

"Sail ho!" came from the masthead.

"Where?" cried Frank. "Where?"

"Where away?" asked Manly.

"South by east. Brigatine."

"A brigantine!" cried Frank. "My God!"

"South by east!" ordered Manly to the helmsman. He looked at the young man near him, trembling with his ardor. Then he took the helm himself.

In half an hour they saw clearly, not three miles away, a little brigantine. But the wind had died; the schooner lay rolling, flapping her useless sails. Manly gave the helm to a seaman, and went again to Frank.

Frank turned to him. "It must be she," he said hoarsely.

It was the Elizabeth; the calm had stopped her flight. And Sotheran, not pleased with the chance which left him within musthead sight of the fleet, was making up his mind. Day or night, he would not be balked, and the time was now.

He beckoned Brush. "Have you tried to get the boy out?"

"He will not come."

Sotheran looked at him fixedly. "Are you with me in this matter?"

"I am," said Brush.

"Then come with me. Tell your men, all but Ellery and the captain, to keep away from the stern of the ship."

There might be cries and screams, but he was determined. Waiting until Brush had given the order, Sotheran led the way to the cabin.

But on the little schooner Frank, trembling like a dog at sight of its quarry, besought Manly. "Boats, boats," he begged. "I will go in one. We can take her."

"Capt. Ellery," responded Manly, "yonder comes the fog. In five minutes we shall not see the brigatine. Our boats could neither reach her nor return. We must trust to luck, or God, to drive the two together."

CHAPTER XI.—PUNISHMENT.

Roger crouched listening by the cabin door. Alice, with the

uncle looked at each other. Miserly resentment was on Ellery's face. Brush began to grin.

"And you've made me pay for her support," cried Ellery, "all these years!"

"To him, man," urged Brush. "To him. Get the boy out now. You shall have the money back."

Ellery, doubtful and provoked, tried, but the boy would return no further answer. He sat, awed at the revelation of his parentage, but clutching his knife firmly. That he could be an Ellery was a marvel, but it made no difference in his duty. It merely obliged him the more to serve Master Frank. He was so long silent that at last the others gave him up.

"Enough!" said Sotheran. His patience was exhausted. "Mr. Ellery, you may go on deck. Brush, fetch me a hatchet."

Roger heard whisperings. "Their weapons!" and the rejoinder. "In such hands!" Ellery scrambled up the companionway; Brush's heavier step went toward the steward's pantry. The boy turned to Alice.

"Presently," he said.

They were angry with him now; they would probably kill him. His face seemed thinner than ever before; the eyes were larger. But he spoke steadily.

"I am ready," responded Alice.

She felt as when she had said those words before, in the burning cabin in the woods. Life was oppressive—far too bitter. Death would be easy. With the same calmness she faced the end and cocked the pistol. She heard the returning steps of Brush, and, looking out of the porthole, gave one sigh for the world which others found so happy.

She started. What was that shape, mysterious in the fog? A schooner? There were two masses. What were those low objects gliding toward the ship? She saw moving oars, but heard no sound; there were many heads in the darting whaleboats, and bristling weapons.

Then she heard Sotheran's voice beyond the door, incisive and determined. "Now, Roger, one last chance."

"Roger," she whispered loudly, "Look!"

The boy sprang to her side, and saw. "Hold him in talk!" she directed.

"Captain!" cried the ready boy. "One word."

"Well?"

What should Roger say? There came to his mind the hope of a long-planned revenge, when he should reveal the things that he had done against his tyrant. This was the time.

"Do you remember," he asked, "the letter that you were to send the governor, the night you rode to Lexington?"

There was no answer. Beyond the door Sotheran was glaringly angrily. He understood at once.

"I was not drunk that night," said Roger. "You never saw me drunk, captain. I was always listening. I burned that letter."

He heard the captain's breath; it was quicker, and the boy smiled to himself. He looked at Alice; she gestured him to proceed.

"Do you remember," he asked again, "the time Mr. Ellery came to your room and agreed with you to find Master Frank's papers? I listened at the door. I told his nephews."

He listened again; it would have paid him a hundredfold if he could have seen Sotheran's face.

"I told Master Frank," he went on, "of the time you went to Dorchester and took measurements. He wrote Dr. Warren."

"Roger," said Sotheran, "come nearer to the door."

The voice was tense; its accents spoke blood-hunger. Roger shrewdly shook his head and slipped into the bunk. Then he spoke again.

"I made Tabb drunk," he said. "He told me the secret—that you were that officer in the woods. I told Miss Alice."

"Nearer, nearer!" repeated Sotheran.

Roger looked at Alice. With finger raised to him, she was still watching. She heard him pause, and turned to him.

"More!" she said. "More!"

"Captain," said Roger, crawling along the bunk, and speaking with his head close to the door—he knew the demon of revenge that he was conjuring! "Captain, do you remember that night when you were in the library? It was I that told the regulators and sent Pete there."

Sotheran ground his teeth. He held his pistol in his hand and was pointing it where he supposed the boy to be.

"For God's sake!" stammered Brush. But he dared not interfere lest the frightful rage should be turned on him.

"A single moment!" whispered Alice to the boy.

"Captain," said Roger, "will this pay—"

Sotheran fired. Right in Roger's face the splinters flew as the ball crashed downward through the panel. But the captain heard him laugh.

"Missed!" cried the boy.

"My God!" cried Sotheran, whirling upon Brush. "Give me the hatchet!"

He snatched it and struck once upon the door. Within Roger raised his knife, and kneeling in the bunk prepared to strike. And Alice rose from her seat, her pistol ready. But she was listening for the sounds.

There came trampling on the deck, the pounding of heavy feet and the sound of shots. Loud voices shouted, then screams of terror, all in one startling burst. There was a heavy fall directly overhead.

"My God!" cried Brush, "what's that?"

He started with alarm, turning toward the companionway, as he looked the sigh was obscured, and the sailing master shouted: "Brush! Captain! Privateers! For God's sake, help!"

Then he was gone. Brush, turning to the captain, saw him with his hand already on his sword. As Brush stooped to seize the fallen hatchet Sotheran leaped at him, already drawing his weapon, rushed up on deck.

The deck was a mass of fighters, but the issue was determined. Struggling at the bulwarks, at bay against the masts, the crew of the Elizabeth were going down one by one. Surprised and weaponless, but asking no quarter, like the wharf-rats that they were, they fought with hands and teeth or with capstan-bar and belaying pin met pistol, pike and cutlass. The odds were strong against them keen, hardy fisherman were meeting waterside brawlers, righteous anger was against ruffianly courage and discipline was pitted against disorder. In the midst of the fight Captain Manly was directing his men, not one of whom had fallen, and of the crew of the Elizabeth half were already dying.

Then Sotheran vindicated his title to the sword. He sprang into the fight and the first that turned against him fell. Another drew back his pike to dart it against the captain's breast, but the sword, like the snake, thrust instantly. Blood spurted to the hilt; the man cried, clouding and reeling back. His lungs were pierced. A third man, running with a cutlass, saw but could not stop the blade that cut his thread of life.

Into the fight pressed Sotheran's resplendent figure. The sun, piercing the fog, lighted his regimentals, and amid the dingy groups of fighters he gleamed heroic. Above his head death flapped her dusky wings, and with lightning sword he dealt her messages. A rebel, ignorant of his coming, was crying "Surrender!" to the last struggles of the Elizabeth. Sotheran pierced his back, and he fell upon his face.

Then Manly saw, and while here and there on the deck the Tories were throwing down their arms, he beckoned to the nearest of his men and sent them against the Englishman. Two sailors, with pike and cutlass, met him from either side. But the pike was wielded aside, the cutlass slipped along a parrying sword, and with two quick movements the men were slain. Sotheran pressed on at the rebel commander.

Manly prepared to met him; but from all sides his men—since the last of the Elizabeth's crew had yielded—sprang to the rescue. They closed in upon the captain like dogs upon an elk, and for one brief half minute they swarmed around him. But lastling, they checked each other, and in their midst the bloody blade, turned now this way and now that, played havoc with them. It stopped a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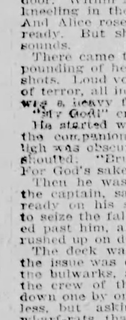

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pike, and laid its owner dead. It sent a cutlass flying, and thrust its wielder through. From side to side the captain fronted, and at each turn ended a life. For him it was a carnival of fury; they shrank before his flashing eye more than from his sword, and quickly, like the elk with swinging horns, he cleared a ring about him.

He stood with ready weapon; he cried to Manly, the only one he saw who was distinguished by a uniform: "Come here, you rebel dog!"

The circle contracted; the men were ready to protect their commander. But a voice from the side cried: "Hold, he is mine!"

And there stood Ellery. A cold clutch, a hand of ice was laid upon the captain's heart. Was there magic in the man that he should fly so far and there, upon the sea, confront him? He stood, with weapon lowered, while Frank, raising his hand aloft, spoke to the ring of seamen.

"This man is mine," he said. "Let no one dare to touch him."

Then Sotheran recovered. He looked around upon the Americans and motioned them back. "Give room," he said. He turned to Frank. "So you, like Tudor, want your turn?"

He spoke with purpose, to enrage his foe. And Frank flushed anger at him. Sotheran saw it.

"That old man in the woods," he said; "he is credited to my score, I think." Ellery was shaking. "Roger," said the captain, "went overboard last night."

"On guard!" cried Frank.

The captain raised his sword and prepared to take position. He looked about him. The deck was level, the sea was slight, the seamen had yielded space for the encounter. He met Frank's eye, and saw that the White was pale with eagerness. Trembling like that, he could not fight. Sotheran spoke again—his best taunt he had reserved.

"And Alice," he said; "she is mine."

What consciousness of failure rushed over him? Too long he had delayed to seize his prize; with 40 rebels on the ship, Alice was now safe. A spasm of chagrin distorted his features, and Frank saw. All anger passed.

"It is not true!" he cried triumphantly.

"Die!" hissed Sotheran, lunging.

A warning cry from the rebels broke into a yell of admiration; Frank parried when the point was at his throat. He drew away.

"Once more," he said.

The positions were completely changed. Frank was self-possessed. Sotheran was furious. The Englishman called every device to his aid, and rushed upon the White.

He might as well have tried to pierce a wall. The slightly moving blade caught and turned aside his fiercest thrusts, his hottest lunges. Yet, without pause, Sotheran pressed his adversary. Springing, stooping, shifting his position, he sought a score of ways to find an opening. He circled his quiet foe, he thrust at face, at throat, at breast, and, without ceasing, darted his point so quickly that there was scarcely a chance for return.

Yet there were openings. He saw his adversary, with calm face, twice prepare to strike—then wait. A third time Roger sang, exhorting the captain; he felt that his wrist, wrenched repeatedly by Frank's iron arm, was growing weaker. His breath was short—suddenly, as he watched the steady face, the phantom of doubt swept before him, and the point wavered. That instant Frank struck.

Sotheran saw the bright blade dart at him. A strange, dull pain shot through him from breast to back, and then, close within his guard, was the hated face, flushed a little, the eye looking into his. The hand was at Sotheran's very breast. He heard an "Ah!" deep and horror-laden, from the circle of seamen.

And then Frank sprang away. The captain saw the blade again, red from hilt to point. That strange pain had again passed through him, and now, benumbed and chilled, he stood without movement, staring with dull eyes and a mind upon which all rival. Frank stood at a little distance waiting.

Sotheran understood. For a single moment rage came back, and with it strength. He started forward to strike. Frank did not move. Then Sotheran's legs failed him, his sword dropped, he fell on his knees; then forward on his hands. Still glaring at his foe, his eyes fearfully wide, he lowered himself slowly sideways till he rested on his hip. Then his head fell.

Supporting himself on his hands, he waited. His eyes studied for a while the planking; his vision was bounded by a circle of men's feet. There was silence, in which he found himself listening to his own labored breathing.

Then a sail flapped aloft, and the brigantine gave a little motion. He felt the response in his sinking body; strength was ebbing away from him, his arms were not firm. A strange change was going on within him, he was slipping away from himself. Suddenly his head was near the planks, which became flooded with red. Looking at it, he winked, trying to clear his eyes. His own blood!

Pride, power, will—where were they? What was this? He was growing cold. Was this death? Was he dying — alone? With his last effort he raised his head—only a little—and saw through clouded eyes—a ring of men. They were watching him die. God! At the word horror seized him. What was God? Punishment!

Those around him watched his frightful shudder. Then he died.

* * * * *

It is terrible to take the vengeance of God upon one's self. Frank, turning away from the body of his enemy, did not hear, as he wiped his sword, the praises showered on him. He sheathed the weapon and pushed out of the ring. Manly, coming toward him, saw the expression on the young man's face, and stood away.

Frank went toward the stern of the Elizabeth. There by the shrouds stood Brush. At the quarter-rail cowered his uncle, pale and feverish. Ellery trembled as he saw Frank. The money, the silver, the jewels, now were lost again! But Frank saw neither of the men. He stopped at the companionway and went down.

The light was less there. He paused at the shut doors. Which was Alice's? There was one with a hole in the panel, a gash upon a frame. He struck upon it quickly.

"Open!"

"Who is it?" cried a voice inside.

"Roger," answered Frank. "Thank God you are alive! It is Master Frank."

He heard the inarticulate cry of joy. The bolt rattled, the key turned, the door opened. Then there was a finger, his face again, and there—like an image of the virgin, framed with light from the porthole behind—stood Alice!

Frank laid a hand gently upon the boy's head, but could not say a word. He passed the lad, and in the narrow cabin held out his arms to his love. With eyes of light, with lips aquiver, she met him, and with happiness unspeakable gave herself to his embrace.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FAITHFUL CITY.

The siege of Boston was finished; the Whigs came again into their own. In state, on the second day, the army entered the town, and old Mr. Savage entertained at his board the commander, who from that day stood acknowledged the greatest of Americans. The British fleet, getting at last the wind they desired, sailed for Halifax, and more beside the Elizabeth fell into the hands of Manly and his little squadron. But with the sailing of Howe virtually ended the first struggle of the long war.

For the obstinate king sent his men again into the field. Far from Boston, now impregnable, the same armies met on other ground, and Washington continued to wage the noblest war in history. The successes he achieved—the ultimate failure that was Howe's lot—are written in a thousand books. And the other actors at Boston, for good or ill, played the parts as their hearts enabled them.

Only one of the British generals returned to Boston. Burgoyne, the lovable and luckless, walked a prisoner through her streets. He was not forgotten there. Some one in the crowd, as he passed the Old South Church, reminded him that he had used it as a riding-hall; and from the roof of a shed, perched where she could see, an old woman cried out shrilly:

"Give way!" she cried. "Give way! Give the general elbow-room!" And Burgoyne flushed at the recollection of his boast.

The old woman was Ann, who lived, and happily, beyond the end of the war. She lived to hold young Ellery in her arms, and to know that the old name would not die out. She saw Roger an educated man, and a leader in business; yet she never would acknowledge complete happiness, since Master Dickie remained a soldier, and would not marry.

But though she would not admit it, she was happy. And Boston, while the town had much to bear, and still was called upon to bear her part of the burden of war, knew contentment also; for war never came there again. But afar in England, or in the wilds of unsettled Canada, those Tories who had fled Boston lived unhappy lives. Some grew prosperous again, but the weight of exile pressed on them all, and many died before the natural time.

Anthony Maddock died—unhappy Anthony, who went with his father to England. He was asked to enlist in the army, but refused. "I shall never stand in arms again," he said, "against Dickie Ellery."

An officer spoke in his presence of the cowardice of the rebels. "They are not cowards," said Anthony sadly. "You shall apologize, or else meet me."

The next morning he received the officer's bullet. It was not a serious wound; the doctors said that they could save him. But he answered calmly: "I shall not live." He died; his heart was broken.

And many others died heartbroken, but not so quickly. It is recorded that soon after the end of the war forty-five refugees from Massachusetts alone had died in England, mourning their lost land.

But to the wretched remnant Barbara Savage, whose name was changed to Barbara Tudor, kept open house. For George Tudor did not die, and recovering, he married her. In pity he and his wife did their share to lighten the unhappy lot of Barbara's countrymen.

On the same ship with Dr. Church, when the provincial congress set him free, Thomas Ellery sailed for the Bermudas. As the craft went down in Massachusetts Bay and almost in sight of their birthplace the two prepared to meet death, what consolation could they take in the retrospect of their lives? And Crean Brush, after long imprisonment, escaping, lived only to the last recourse of a desperate man.

But in Boston Alice lived in the Ellery house, waiting the end of the war, when Frank should never leave her again. And while the English people, but not the English king, learned their lesson from their kinsmen across the sea, in America the new republic was rising up.

(The End.)

## Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not his paper:

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

Hearts Courageous, by Hallie Erminie Rives, is a spirited and thrilling romance of Virginia before and during the Revolution.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Sarita, the Carlist, by Arthur W. Marchmont, is a historical novel founded upon conditions in Spain just before the war with the United States. It is stirringly interesting.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Late Returning, by Margery Williams, is a novel of revolution in an unnamed tropical American state. It is indefinite, but the action moves at a galloping pace.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Labor and Capital is a book of about 45 essays, written by representative leaders of thought along economic lines. It appears as one of Putnam's series of Questions of the Day.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

The Reasonableness of Faith is a series of address by Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford on religious topics, all of them strong and characteristic.

From the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 57 Rose st., New York:

Francesca da Rimini, by George Moreshead is a novel in which Dante's story of the famous lovers is well told, in historical form.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Desert and the Sown, by Mary Hallock Foote, is a strong and pleasant novel, without a dull page to weary the reader.

From E. C. Page & Co., Boston:

Stephen Hilton, by Charles Felton Pidgin, is a temperance lecture, told in the form of a novel of New England life in city and country.

From the Jamieson-Higgins Co., Chicago:

The Gospel of Judas Iscariot, by Aaron Dwight Feldman, is a novel in pretense to be told by Judas himself, and its object is to show that his betrayal of Christ was inspired by the highest motives.

From the New Amsterdam Book Co., 156 Fifth avenue, New York:

T. Racksole and Daughter, by Arthur Bennett, is an exciting novel of the detective class, concerning the adventures of an American and his daughter in London.

### Famous Kiss Revived.

She—I am afraid that mother saw you kiss me last night.

He—What do you think so?

She—Well, I know that she passed the conservatory some time between 8 and 11.—Town Topics.

## WHY DON'T THEY GO?

### A Way to Push Off the "Hang On's."

Perhaps some day you will wake up to the fact that coffee is quickly and surely doing the business for you. You wonder why the symptoms of disease which grow more and more pronounced do not disappear, but hang on in spite of all the medicines you can take.

Fixed organic disease may result if you keep up your present course, and yet it is an easy thing to give up coffee and get well. Have your cook make Postum Food Coffee strictly according to directions, and that is easy. Use enough of it and boil long enough to bring out the taste, then you will find that the famous food drink will satisfy your coffee taste and the old troubles gradually disappear.

There are hundreds of thousands of cases in America that prove the truth of this statement.

A gentleman from Columbus, Ga., says, "My wife had been an invalid for some time and did not seem to yield to any sort of medicines. She could not eat anything without distress, and naturally was badly run down in every way.

Finally we concluded that perhaps it was the coffee that hurt her, so she quit it and went on to Postum, also began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. She immediately began to improve and kept gaining strength and health, now she can eat heartily of anything she wants, vegetables and anything else, without hurting her. She has gained nearly thirty pounds since she made the change.

I saw such an improvement in her health that I decided to quit coffee myself and you would be surprised to see the change. I have gained in flesh about 25 pounds, and have entirely lost the old, dull headaches that I used to have so much.

Our two children are very fond of Postum. You can use my name if you like." T. M. Coggin, 1220—10th Ave., Columbus, Ga.

# AMERICAN GIRL'S PLUCK

## Keeps Her Father From Being Called a Coward and Wins the Day.

"We may conquer the men of America," an observant British officer long ago despairingly cried, "but what can we do with the women?"

That the revolutionary dame's fervid patriotism has not departed from her female descendants is proved by a true tale of the late Spanish war, as related by a Chicago traveler, who returned home last week.

The United States consul at the capital of one of the smaller South American republics had been joined by his daughter, just out of a Western state university. The Spanish party in this city was large, and in the spring of 1898 it became vociferous and vituperative. The American consul became the target of so much Spanish billingsgate whenever he appeared on the streets that the authorities became alarmed for his safety, and detailed four soldiers to accompany him wherever he went.

The feeling against the United States ran so high that the president of the republic sent a personal request to the consul to keep himself as secluded as possible. Being a good-humored and peaceable man, the consul was about to accept this friendly suggestion. Then up rose his daughter and told her father that he should do nothing of the kind. She knew he was not a coward, and she was resolved that he should not appear one, even to accommodate all the Spaniards from Cuba to Cape Horn.

So the consul and his daughter called on the president socially that evening. They were cordially received, and the president renewed his suggestion. The consul answered that, while he was greatly obliged both for the suggestion and for the four soldiers who were following him around, he did not really think there was any danger, and would continue to go about his business as usual.

The president again insisted that there was danger of a most unpleasant episode, and even hinted that the consul's life might be taken by some insane partisan of Spain.

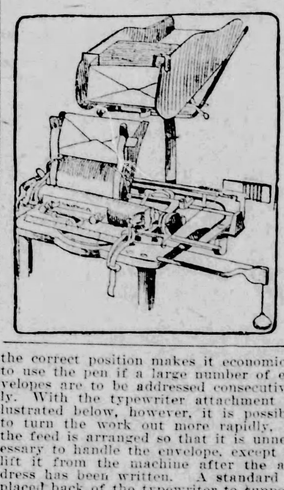
"Well, Mr. President," rejoined the consul, "I know of at least six men in my own state of Iowa who stand ready to take my post should it become vacant. And if I should be killed I am afraid I would prove the most expensive Yankee you have ever met. Besides, my girl here thinks I would be a coward if I stayed in the house merely because some people use hard words against me."

Whereupon the president gave up the problem, just as the British officer did, and complimented his fair antagonist in very similar language. That closed the incident. The consul went about his business as usual, and he was never molested. Thanks to his daughter's courage, his own was never questioned, and his country's enemies had not the satisfaction of saying that they had frightened even one American.

Thus the American girl abroad in war time justifies the fame of her ancestors, and proved that the republic's honor is never safer than in the hands of its loyal women.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## ENVELOPE FEEDING ATTACHMENT

While an envelope addressed on the typewriter always looks neater than the majority of written addresses, yet the length of time required to place the envelope in the machine and adjust it in



the correct position makes it economical to use the pen if a large number of envelopes are to be addressed consecutively. With the typewriter attachment illustrated below, however, it is possible to turn the work out more rapidly, as the feed is arranged so that it is unnecessary to handle the envelope, except to lift it from the machine after the address has been written. A standard is placed back of the typewriter to support a magazine for the envelopes, with an auxiliary chute resting on the carriage of the machine. When the carriage reaches a certain position a tripping lever discharges an envelope from the magazine into the chute, and as fast as the preceding envelope is lifted from the machine the gate across the face of the chute is withdrawn to drop the new envelope down against the platten, the champing rollers being at the same instant drawn back sufficiently to pass the envelope into its proper position. The work of addressing with this attachment is thus limited to practically the same operations as are gone through with in writing a letter, as the shifting of the platten to a new line and the feeding of the carriage as the writing progresses trip the automatic feeding and adjusting mechanism without the aid of the operator.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

It happened at a meeting of clubwomen, who were settling various complicated international, national and civic affairs with their usual facility.

"Do you believe in imperialism?" asked the speaker.

Mrs. Strongmind rose instantly.

"In the family," she said, "I do."

The applause was deafening.—Chicago Post.

"It's wonderful," said the meditative man, "how one small word, insignificant in itself, may induce an endless train of thought, speaking volumes in fact."

"Yes," replied the cynical man. "Take the word 'but,' for instance, when a woman says: 'Of course, it's none of my business, but.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Two old-time negroes were engaged in a discussion of death and its mysteries when Uncle Moses said:

"Reuben, does you believe dat whin a pusson dies dat he kin turn to a dog er chicken?"

"Well, I dunno," answered Reuben. "Ef you had yo' way whin you dies, would you turn to er chicken?"

"Dat depends all togedder."

"All togedder on what?"

"On whedder you lived in de neara-bouts er not."—Philadelphia Times.

One of our most famous judges was driving to his court one morning in his brougham, when an accident happened to it in Grosvenor Square.

Fearing he would be belated he called a cab from an adjacent cab-rank and bade the Jehu drive him as rapidly as possible to the Courts of Justice.

"And where be they?"

"What? A London cabby, and don't know that the Law Courts are near old Temple Bar?"

"Oh! The Law Courts, is it? You said 'Courts of Justice,'"—Tit-Bits.

# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

### Horse Has Grease Heel.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. K. K., Eugene City, Oregon, that his horse has grease heel or scratches, caused by sudden changes of the temperature of the earth, whether it be from hot to cold or from wet to dry. This disease generally follows wet streets, stables or lands. Place the horse on a good plank floor. Keep the legs dry and cleansed well with castile soap and soft water. Then apply once a day the following: Verdigris, one-half ounce; rum or proof spirits, one pint; mix and shake well before applying. Or water, one pint; sulphuric acid, two drachms; corrosive sublimate, one drachm; mix and shake before using give the horse soda sulphite from one-half to one ounce in his feed once a day; fine bran mashes often; give salt.—D. O. C.

### Cough in a Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. L. E. to take two fluid ounces of oil of spearmint and one pint of New Orleans molasses and give a teaspoonful on grain three times a day. Also moisten all hay and grain fed. I think the above will give relief unless the cough has already turned into the heaves.—H. L. C.

### Cure for Lumpy Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is the cure we use out here for lumpy jaw. Take a sharp knife, slit the skin over the lump and then cauterize the lump thoroughly with a red-hot iron. If the wound becomes putrid, wash it with castile soap and water, with a little carbolic acid added; then paint the raw surface with a solution of lunar caustic and water (about one-half a stick of caustic to five or six ounces of water). Finally, anoint with lard, turpentine and carbolic acid. If the lump is of long standing it is said there is no cure. The above is severe, but is about the only remedy stockmen use here and have success.—E. G., Akron, Col.

### Chicken Mites.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to a query concerning mites on chickens: Thoroughly clean the coop and spray it inside with kerosene emulsion, and thoroughly wash the roosts with kerosene oil or thoroughly paint with coal tar.—H. L. C.

### Coal and Crude Oil.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the coal oil recommended for barb-wire cuts? The druggists of this part call it crude oil.—W. H. L., Worthington, Pa.

There is a great deal of confusion, it seems, in the use of the words coal oil and "kerosene." Crude oil is the petroleum as it comes from the well. When it is refined, that which is used in ordinary lamps is called kerosene or coal oil. Probably it is the crude oil which is meant in this case, as it is thicker, and will adhere better.

### Budding Peach Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—In budding peach trees, do you cut the twigs for the buds in the spring? If so how do you keep them from growing till the bark will raise from the wood? Or do you wait till later in the summer and use new buds? If so, do they have to be protected from freezing in the winter? And how late in the summer can you bud? The question I want to ask is, how the nurserymen buds trees.—P. G., Zionville, N. C.

### Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Can anyone tell me what will cure a cow of giving bloody milk? It is first in one teat, then in another, and sometimes two at once. At other times, only one. Sometimes all the milk is pinkish, sometimes only part of it white, and the blood comes in clunks. The calf is four months old. The cow was all right until about three weeks ago.—E. O. C., Montfort, Wis.

### A Watermelon Guard.

Editor Farmstead:—Our watermelon patch is necessarily out of sight at a distance of 200 yards from the house. Can some one give a device, explosive or otherwise, that will give warning at that distance when company calls?—Subscriber, Rosebud, S. D.

### Paint With Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any one tell me how to make paint with sweet skim milk, slacked lime and whiting? I made some last year, but cannot remember how much lime to a gallon of milk and five pounds of whiting.—E. O. C., Montfort, Wis.

### Setting Celery.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell your readers to set celery in rows about six inches apart, plants three inches in the row. Do not trench, but raise it on the surface. It is better to grow the self-blanching kind, the golden plume, and the plants grow so close together they shade each other. Run water down between every two rows all through the season. Never bank the celery, but late in the season prop up 12-inch boards on the outside of the bed. The bed will be one mass of plants, and if the ground is very rich and plenty of water is given the celery is fine.

You thus save all heavy work of trenching and banking up, and raise almost twice as much celery on the same ground.—A. C., Kalamazoo, Mich.

### To Soften Hoofs.

Editor Farmstead:—The Blade farmers will find that an excellent application for keeping the hoofs soft may be made by mixing pine tar and fish oil in equal proportions. The most convenient way to apply it is with a brush. It may be applied once a day every other day or twice a week as may be necessary. In the present case, however, if the wounds are not healed, it may be well for the present at least to keep swabs on the feet and keep them wet with a solution of carbolic acid.

## SWINDLING PEDDLERS.

### A Blade Subscriber Protests Against Their Business Methods.

Editor Farmstead:—As a reader of agricultural papers I have seen a great many nuisances discussed, but I wish to write of one of the greatest swindles that constantly infest rural communities and make great inroads on the people's hard-earned dollars, and that is the steel range peddlers. Almost annually every district is visited by one or more of these smooth tongued sharpers, who take in a lot of people with these exorbitant priced stoves.

I speak from experience, as four years ago, I paid $69 for one of those kitchen arks, which I would gladly exchange for my neighbor's $30 range, purchased at the local hardware store. In the first place, the ranges are not worth half the price asked for them, and the means employed by the agents to secure signatures to their notes passes all belief in crookedness.

Numbers of them will agree to sell for less than the usual price, endorsing on the back of a $69 note say, perhaps, $20. The purchaser signs the note, thus giving him the range for $49. In a few months the note turns up for the full $69, the agent having provided a removable back to his notes.

In many places they agree to board out part of the amount with the buyer's family, but after getting the note are never seen again, as there is usually a paid collector, who visits the victims and extracts the cash which, if not at once forthcoming, the farmer's goods are levied upon. In more than one place poor men have been sold out to pay for their folly in signing a note to a stranger.

Besides the regular trade, the country is full of agents selling a cheap range, such as can be bought of any advertiser for $30 or $40, they asking $50 and $60 for the article, and finding plenty of suckers.

Now as to the remedy: Let those who have been swindled speak through their local papers, exposing the fraudulent scheme, and let one and all, when visited by one of these sharks, require him to produce his necessary peddler's license, and, if he fails to do so, see that he is apprehended by the law. If you can't get rid of him in any other way, set the dog on him; but never, under any circumstances, put your name to a piece of his paper unless you have money to burn.—Subscriber.

## THE HIRED MAN.

### How to Treat Him So You Can Hire Him Over Again.

Editor Farmstead:—I have read, with peculiar interest, the letters regarding the "Hired Man." The hired man is somewhat of a hobby with me. I have been one myself, and have worked for several different kinds of men. The kind I used to call "four o'clocks" I did not stay long with. These gentlemen called the hired man at 4 o'clock in the morning and that is about the only time they did call him. About sundown the bell rings for supper, and after supper—well, you all know what comes after supper.

I do not hire a very great deal myself, probably six months in the year, but I never have any trouble to hire help, nor to keep it after it is hired. We get up at 5 o'clock, and have breakfast and the chores done in time for business to begin at 7. At 11:30, dinner; at 1 o'clock, to work again, and supper at 6. If there are chores to do after that, I do them myself.

If my man wants a half day off, he gets it, and no time lost, unless he is unreasonable about it. I am sure to get it back in some overtime work, and will get it in the satisfaction of good feeling, anyhow. I never have any trouble in hiring the same man again.—C. A. S., Greenwood, Wis.

## "PINKEYE" IN CATTLE.

### Kansas Experiment Bulletin on Contagious Sore Eyes.

Manhattan, Kan., June 7.—There exists in this and other western states a contagious inflammation of the eyes among cattle that is popularly called "pinkeye," from the red and inflamed appearance of the eye. The disease is quite widely distributed, and while it occurs at all seasons of the year it is most frequently observed during the summer months while cattle are on pasture, as dust, and pollen from plants increase the irritation of the eye. The disease was first observed by the writer in this state in 1890, but since that time has spread rapidly and is now quite common. The disease seems to attack young cattle more frequently than old cattle, but cattle of all ages will take it and it seems to affect old cattle more severely than calves. It does not attack other animals than cattle.

The cause of the disease has not been discovered, although it is believed to be due to a germ. The manner in which the disease is spread from one animal to another is little understood, although flies are believed to play an important part. The disease, however, also spreads during the winter, when there are no flies about. Direct contact seems to be a means of spreading the disease. There is a popular idea that pollen and dust cause the disease. They undoubtedly aggravate it, but the disease must be introduced into a locality by an infected animal.

The first symptom usually noticed is a profuse discharge of tears from one eye, that run over the face. Dust and dirt often adhere to the moist hair and a dirty streak is observed, especially in white-faced cattle, extending from the inner corner of the eye downward across the face. The disease usually begins in one eye, and later attacks the other eye. In some cases both eyes may be attacked at the same time. Associated with a discharge of tears is a swelling of the eyelids, which are nearly closed, partly from the swelling, but principally to keep the light from the eye, as bright light seems to increase the pain. The front part of the eyeball becomes milky white in appearance and one spot, usually near the center, red or copper colored. At this point an abscess or small gathering usually forms and looks to be a reddish, fleshy mass. It breaks and discharges a small amount of pus or matter that escapes with the tears. As the animal recovers, and the eye returns to its normal condition a white speck remains on the eyeball for a time as a scar showing where the abscess existed. In a few cases the abscess weakens the front of the eye to such an extent that it bursts and allows the contents of the anterior chamber of the eye to escape. A few of the cases where the eye bursts will heal and the animal will recover the sight; but in many of these cases the animal will be permanently blind in that eye. A few cases are reported where both eyes have burst and the animal was permanently blind in both eyes. During the acute stages of the disease if both eyes are affected at the same time the inflammation may be so severe as to cause a temporary blindness, the animals being unable to see at all, and it is necessary to feed and water them to prevent them falling away rapidly in flesh. If the animal has the disease in an acute form, there is often some fever associated with the disease, and in practically all cases the cattle cease to ruminate and will stand about with ears lopped and eyes closed exhibiting all symptoms of severe suffering. Milch cows usually fall away in the amount of milk secreted, or in severe cases it may be stopped entirely. Owing to a closing of the eyes together with the pain animals do not eat well, especially while at pasture, and as a result fall away in flesh.

Since practically no animals die from the effects of this disease, and only a few are permanently affected by the loss of sight, the greatest loss is in the shrinkage of flesh, that follows an attack of this disease.

If possible, the disease should be prevented by keeping infected animals away from the healthy. After the disease is once introduced among a bunch of cattle by separating and isolating the affected animals as soon as the first symptoms are shown, the disease can be checked. It is not practicable to attempt to treat a large number of animals unless they should be especially valuable or suffer from the disease in a severe form. When it is advisable to treat an animal it should be placed in a darkened stable, the eyes thoroughly washed with cold water, all secretions removed and a solution of boric acid, twenty grains dissolved in an ounce of water, should be applied. A few drops of Haarlem oil or a little ointment made by mixing one part of finely pulverized iodoform with twelve parts of fresh lard or vaseline can be applied directly to the eyeball by putting it on the inside of the eyelid and gently rubbing it over the surface. Cloths wet with cold water and kept over the eyes are useful in reducing the inflammation. Practically all animals make a good recovery in three or four weeks.


## CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

### Insures Love and a Happy Home For All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as serious as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.


# ALFALFA GRASS.

## Merits of This Plant For Pasturage and Fodder.

The Eastern farmer who raises one good crop of hay a year is satisfied. His contentment, however, will doubtless be considerably disturbed when he learns that in Southern California and in many other Western states it is possible to raise from three to five crops a year of the best kind of hay ever fed to horses and cattle. It is the alfalfa grass, or, as it is sometimes called, lucerne, a clover-like plant belonging to the bean family. It is tall and slender, with large violet or pur

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**The Name Pelee.**

"What is the meaning of the word Pelee, the name of the volcano in Martinique? And has it the same meaning as the names of Point Pelee and Pelee Island in Lake Erie?"—W. M. M., Port Clinton, O.

The word Pelee is the French form of Peleus (pronounced Pe-looce), which is Greek, and the name of the father of Achilles, the King of the Myrmidons in Phthiotis in Thessaly. The island and cape in Lake Erie bear the same name, which was evidently bestowed by some of the early French explorers of this region.

**Mason and Dixon's Line.**

"What was the exact location of Mason and Dixon's line, why so called, and what is the political significance of the term."—A. G. W., Marshfield, Mo.

Mason and Dixon's line was the name given to the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was surveyed in 1763-7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English civil engineers. This survey was intended to settle a number of long-standing border disputes between the two colonies. It ran due west, in north latitude, 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26.3 seconds, for 245 miles. The line was resurveyed in 1849, but so carefully had the work been done it was not found necessary to make any change in the line. During the exciting debates in Congress in 1820 on the question of admitting Missouri as a slave state John Randolph first referred to Mason and Dixon's line as the figurative boundary line between free and slave territory. In this sense it has ever since been used.

**Twenty-Three Republics.**

"How many countries in the world have a republican form of government?"—J. Mc., Denver, Colo.

As we figure it out, there are twenty-three republics on the globe. In 1896 there were twenty-five. These were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Guayana, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Switzerland, Transvaal, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Hawaii was annexed to the United States; that left twenty-four republics. The Transvaal and Orange Free States have been taken by Great Britain, leaving twenty-two, while Cuba has been added, making twenty-three.

**Andrew Carnegie.**

"Please give me a sketch of Andrew Carnegie."—C. C., Princeton, Ky.

Andrew Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1837; came with his father's family to the United States in 1848, settling in Pittsburg. The next year he went to work, running a small stationary engine. Then he became a telegraph messenger, learned telegraphy, and became an operator, and later clerk to the manager of the telegraph lines of the Pennsylvania railroad. He joined Woodruff, the inventor of the Woodruff sleeping car, and there obtained the nucleus of his fortune. Later he made a large fortune in oil wells, and became a large iron, steel and rail manufacturer. He finally retired from active business, and has been spending his money in endowing libraries.

**The Coronation Oath.**

"Did the English modify the coronation oath, and what is the form in which King Edward will take it?"—A. C., Richmond, Ind.

We think the form was modified in some features. At any rate, here is the form in which King Edward will take it. It will be administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

Archbishop—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in parliament agreed to, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

King—I solemnly promise to do so.

Archbishop—Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King—I will.

Archbishop—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

King—All this I promise to do. The things which I have herebefore promised I will perform and keep. So help me God.

**Jumbo, the Elephant.**

What were the height and weight of Barnum's elephant, Jumbo, and how was he killed?"—A. G., Bradford, Pa.

Jumbo was the largest elephant known in captivity. He stood 11½ feet high, and weighed 6½ tons—13,000 pounds. He saw a baby elephant in danger, as the show was being loaded in a railway yard, and in endeavoring to get the youngster out of the way he was himself struck and killed.

**State Metropolises.**

"Please give list of states and territories of the United States, naming capital and largest city of each. I have two "authorities" but they do not agree as to the largest cities. Would like to have them according to the census of 1900."—I. A. B., Bedford, Ind.

Any school geography will give you the capitals. The largest city in each, and its population according to the census of 1900, is given below:

| City and State— | Population. |
|---|---|
| Mobile, Alabama | 38,469 |
| Nome, Alaska | 12,488 |
| Tucson, Arizona | 7,531 |
| Little Rock, Arkansas | 38,307 |
| Los Angeles, California | 102,479 |
| Denver, Colorado | 133,859 |
| New Haven, Connecticut | 108,027 |
| Wilmington, Delaware | 76,508 |
| Washington, D. C. | 278,718 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 28,429 |
| Atlanta, Georgia | 89,872 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 39,306 |
| Boise, Idaho | 5,957 |
| Chicago, Illinois | 1,698,575 |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | 169,164 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 62,139 |
| Topeka, Kansas | 33,608 |
| Louisville, Kentucky | 204,731 |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | 287,104 |
| Portland, Maine | 50,145 |
| Baltimore, Maryland | 508,957 |
| Boston, Massachusetts | 560,892 |
| Detroit, Michigan | 285,704 |
| Minneapolis, Minnesota | 202,718 |
| Vicksburg, Mississippi | 14,834 |
| St. Louis, Missouri | 575,238 |
| Butte, Montana | 30,470 |
| Omaha, Nebraska | 102,555 |
| Carson City, Nevada | 2,100 |
| Manchester, New Hampshire | 56,987 |
| Newark, New Jersey | 246,070 |
| Albuquerque, New Mexico | 6,238 |
| New York, New York | 3,437,202 |
| Wilmington, North Carolina | 20,976 |
| Fargo, North Dakota | 9,589 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 381,768 |
| Guthrie, Oklahoma | 10,006 |
| Portland, Oregon | 90,426 |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | 1,293,697 |
| Providence, Rhode Island | 175,597 |
| Charleston, South Carolina | 55,807 |
| Sioux Falls, South Dakota | 10,266 |
| Memphis, Tennessee | 102,320 |
| San Antonio, Texas | 53,321 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 53,531 |
| Hutland, Vermont | 11,passed |
| Richmond, Virginia | 85,050 |
| Seattle, Washington | 80,671 |
| Wheeling, West Virginia | 38,878 |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | 285,315 |
| Cheyenne, Wyoming | 14,087 |

**United States Consuls.**

"What are the duties of an United States consul in a foreign country?"—G. B. C., Akron, O.

The American consul is really a commercial watchman who keeps our state department, and through it the mercantile interests of the country, promptly and fully informed of everything of commercial interest happening in the foreign country. He keeps close count of all the goods exported to the United States, so that no fraud on its revenues is possible. In general he is charged with the protection of his fellow-citizens in their consular district. He is expected to inform his government of the infringement of treaties and assist and advise merchants and shipmasters to prevent the emigration of paupers and criminals to the United States, to look after sick and needy American citizens and to take charge of the proprety of those who die in his district. He has full police jurisdiction over the merchant marine of the United States.

But the greatest and most important work of the consul is to act as a wide-awake reporter of what is going on commercially in the country where he is stationed. He must keep pace with the progress of trade and industry in his district and report fully and at once to the state department all important inventions and discoveries, improvements in manufacturing and farming, changes in tariff and harbor regulations.

**Prohibition Platform.**

"What is the Prohibition platform, as it now stands before the people?"—H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

The last official pronouncement is of course the national platform, adopted at Chicago, June 27, 1900. We can not spare space to print it in full, nor is it of enough general interest to do so. The following summary covers every point advanced in it:

That there is no principle now advocated by any other party that is implied in government, which would give such beneficent moral and material results as the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic.

That the liquor traffic has its grip upon our government, municipal, state and national.

Denounced President McKinley as a wine-drinker at public banquets and as a wine-serving host in the White House, and charged on him responsibility for the army canteen.

Deplored the sale of liquor in the Philippines.

Declared that the only policy of right for the national government is prohibition of the liquor traffic in any territory under its military and civil control.

Condemned the liquor traffic in Alaska, and denounced the export of liquors to the Philippines.

**Allen French.**

"Please give a brief biography of the author of the present serial, The Colonials, published in The Blade.—W. B. G., Lacon, Ky.

Allen French, author of The Colonials, was born November 28, 1870, in Boston, Mass. Educated in the public schools, he took his degree of S. B. at the Institute of Technology in 1893, and after that time, when health permitted, he has devoted himself to literature. After taking his bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1894, he was obliged to travel abroad some years for his health, and on returning married Providence girl. The greater part of The Colonials was written in 1901, and Mr. French has been at work on it for five years, greatly delayed by illness.

Mr. French writes for St. Nicholas and a number of other periodicals, and although only 31 years of age, promises to become one of our great authors. At present he lives in the small town of Concord, Mass., and spends most of his time in writing, for which he has had a taste since childhood, probably influenced by two uncles, Charles E. Stratton and Frederick W. French, both of whom well-well-known book collectors.

**Broad Tires.**

"A friend of mine tells me you have a law in the state of Ohio requiring all road wagons to have a tire on the wheels not less than four inches broad. I don't believe you have such a law, and we agreed to leave it to your valuable paper to decide the matter."—J. L. W., St. Cloud, W. Va.

You are both partly right and partly wrong. The statutes of Ohio confer upon the councils of cities and other municipalities the authority to compel vehicles carrying heavy loads to have tires of whatever width they may deem proper. Most of the cities—all the larger ones, in fact—have ordinances requiring such wagons to have tires of four-inch width. This regulation ought to be made to apply to all roads, instead of only the city streets, for the ease of the horses and for the preservation of the roads from being cut up by narrow tires on wagons hauling heavy loads.

**Size of Books.**

"What idea of the sizes of a book is given by saying, for example, it is a 12 mo? Do all publishers use sheets of paper of uniform size? If so, these when folded would determine the length and width of the book."—R. D., Bowdie, S. D.

There are many different sizes of paper used, and the larger the sheet of course the larger the page. The old terms folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, 32mo, 64mo, etc., are becoming obsolete. The following table gives, in a general way, the information.

Sizes of the untrimmed leaf in inches:

| | |
|---|---|
| Folio | 12 by 19 |
| Quarto, 4 to | 9½ by 12 |
| Imperial, 8 vo | 8¾ by 11½ |
| Octavo, 8 vo | 7 by 11 |
| Medium octavo, 8 vo | 6 by 9½ |
| Royal octavo, 8 vo | 6½ by 10 |
| Demy octavo, 8 vo | 5½ by 8¾ |
| Medium 12mo | 5¼ by 7 2-3 |
| Medium 16mo | 4½ by 6¾ |
| Cap octavo, 8 vo | 4¼ by 7 |
| Medium 18mo | 4 by 6 1-3 |
| Superroyal 32mo | 3½ by 5½ |

**The "Old Mill" at Newport.**

"When was the old stone tower at Newport, R. I., built, by whom and for what purpose?"—W. H. A., Highlands, N. C.

The "old mill" at Newport stands on elevated ground in Truro Park, within the city of Newport. It is a ruin. It is a roofless, cylindrical stone wall, elevated upon eight semi-circular arches, sustained by the like number of stout round stone columns. The wall, arches and columns are built of small, broken stones, laid in mortar in the manner styled by masons "uncoursed rubble work." The cylindrical wall is 23 feet in diameter to the outside, and 18 feet 9 inches inside. The eight columns are each 3 feet 2 inches in diameter, and 10 feet high. The arched openings are 12 feet 6 inches high from the ground. The entire height of the building is about 28½ feet. There are a few patches of hard white plastering still adhering to the walls and columns, showing that the crude and unsightly masonry was once entirely covered inside and outside by hard plaster. There are beam-holes in the wall inside, just above the columns. Above these, there are a fire-place and some small, irregularly-shaped openings through the wall, and some which do not extend through. These, the beam-holes and the fire-place, are evidently modifications of the original plan.

Now, as to your question. No one knows when it was built, by whom, nor its purpose. All the proved facts about it are these: A Mr. Mumford, born in 1699, used to call it a powder-mill, but used it as a haymow. His son Joseph, who in 1834 was 80 years old, said he used to find powder in the crevices of the wall when he was a boy. The early records of the Newport colony show that it belonged, in 1675, to Governor Benedict Arnold; for in his will of that date he refers to it as "my stone-built windmill." This is a satisfactory reason for its being called the "old mill." But there is no record showing that he built it, and built it for a mill.

The above are all the facts bearing on the matter. There have been all kinds of conjectures about it. Some conjecture that it was built by the Norsemen; but if so, what was it for, and why no remains of other stone buildings anywhere in the region they are supposed to have visited in America? The mystery is one that can never be solved.

**"Belled Teams."**

W. L., of Starke, Fla., has our thanks for the following interesting facts regarding belled teams on the old Cumberland road:

"In reference to the belled teams, asked in your query column, will say that Gadecke in his early reminiscences of Pennsylvania, says that after the establishment of the national road leading from Philadelphia to the head waters of the Ohio river, in certain teamsters carrying large loads of merchandise to the people of the west, by reason of their going often and having broad irons on their wheels, were given favored rates on tolls, and were made to turn out when meeting others, and were demanded to wear bells on the shoulders of their horses to give warning of their coming.

"This probably is an answer to your question. The article is dated Jan. 17, 1902. My father, born in 1797, told me often, when as a boy I saw these monster wagons as I passed Somerfield, that the bells were as a warning for other teams to give them the right-of-way."

**Can't Be Written.**

"In speaking of the following three words, viz.: To, too and two, how would you fill in the blank below: "There are three —— in the English language?"—O. C. H., Lewisport, Ky.

The blank can not be filled, for you can not put any one of the three words and have a statement of fact. The sentence can be spoken, for the three words have exactly the same pronounciation. You must revise the sentence—as, for instance: "There are three words pronounced 'to' in English."

**Schalk-Burger's Name.**

"Please give the correct form of the name of the acting president of the late Transvaal republic, and also the pronunciation. The papers have it Schalkburger, Schalk-Burger and Schalk Burger."—M. W. C., Oxford, Iowa.

There is no authority on the name. The English newspapers have it Schalk-Burger, which we presume is correct. Its pronunciation is Shawk-Ber-jer.

**Wm. R. Hearst.**

"Please give a few facts about William R. Hearst."—M. V., Cheshire, O.

William Randolph Hearst was born in San Francisco, being the son of the late Senator Hearst, of that state. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the San Francisco Examiner; bought the New York Journal in 1895; started the Chicago American in 1900; owns and controls all three papers.

**Evolution.**

"Will you please inform me what is the force or power which causes evolution, and by what means is that force or power propagated?"—W. P. D., Corunna, Mich.

No one can answer, because no one knows. Such questions belong to what Herbert Spencer terms the Unknowable. Any attempted answer must be mere conjecture. One man may term that force Nature, another may call it God, a third something else; but none of them know.

Right here let us remind you that one of the great causes of human error is the attempt to explain and account for everything, without positive knowledge. There are many things which from their nature the human mind can not know. It is better to say "I do not know," than to attempt to make a guess by way of explanation.

**A Sun Dial Not Correct.**

"Will a compass mark made in the sun at 12 o'clock on January 7—or any other day in the year—be a true guide for 12 all the year? If not, why not?"—I. W., Sponge, Fla.

No, certainly not. There are but four times a year when it would show midday. Persons who use sun-dials set them so that on April 15, June 15, August 31 and December 24 the noon-mark will show the exact noon. The remainder of the time the sun is either too fast or too slow. The reasons are two: the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic; and the fact that the sun travels faster in that part of its course where the sun, and also in that part farthest from the sun. In the Weekly Blade of February 15, last, there was a long article, with a diagram, and a full explanation. Please look it up in your files.

**The Welland Canal.**

"Please give the length and width of the largest boat that can pass through the Welland canal, with full load, around Niagara Falls."—H. W., Greenfield, Iowa.

The Welland canal runs from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, a distance of 27 miles. It has 25 locks, each 270 feet long, 45 feet wide and 14 feet deep. Of course the size of the locks limits the size of boats which can use the canal.

**Miscellaneous.**

G. W., Bushnell, N. C.: Any good school geography will give you that information.

F. E., Dow, Iowa: We do not know; and as any alleged madstone is a fraud, we advise you to drop the inquiry.

W. W., Roscoe, Ill.: Unfortunately we can not put any one of the three words we

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... .... .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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**Circulation Last Week. . 151,000**


### INSTANCES OF BAD MANNERS.

It is one of the unlovely features of our political system that politicians deem it necessary to play the demagogue to retain a hold upon the masses of their constituents. They appeal to prejudice and ignorance rather than to intelligence and reason. The latest instance of this is the howl that has been raised against the acceptance of a statue of Frederick the Great, offered by the Emperor of Germany. One of these gentlemen, a coarse-grained individual from Texas, has introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution opposing its acceptance.

Here in the United States the intelligent portion of the community understand that such things are done for fancied political advantage. This Texan insults his constituents by assuming that they lack good sense and good manners, and that his boorishness will excite their enthusiasm and renewed support. Everybody on this side of the Atlantic understands this; but in other countries it is taken seriously. It is just such exhibitions as these which excite antagonism and unfriendliness to the United States in other countries.

The objection of the Texas braggadocio is that Frederick the Great was a king, and that the statue of a monarch should not be allowed in the United States. Frederick was a great admirer of Washington, and apparently friendly to us. It is true we have no king here, nor do we want one; but neither do we have titles of nobility, nor do we want them. Why not object to Rochambeau's statue because he was a noble—a count of France? Then, a number of other demagogues have been displaying their folly by braying because the United States is to be represented at the coronation of King Edward, and that we had one at the coming of age ceremonies of King Alfonso of Spain. In these two cases, the plea is made that it is improper for a republic to recognize a monarchial form of government.

Carrying this logic out to its full extent, and it would demand the abrogation of every treaty of amity and commerce with a monarchy, and the breaking off of all trade or other relations with them. The absurdity of this position needs no discussion. The truth is that its form of government is something each nation must decide for itself. We would resent fiercely any attempt of a member of the British Parliament, or of the German Reichstag, for instance, to criticise our republican form of government, and advance the position that it should not be recognized. And the braggadocio of ungentlemanly persons on the floor of the House is sure to be regarded abroad as having official weight. It has a detrimental effect on international relations; and when accompanied by personal denunciation of the sovereign, it excites much bad feeling. In private life the man is counted a boor who unnecessarily wounds his neighbor's feelings; the same rule applies just as strongly to international relations.

From the days of Washington to the present, it has been the policy of our wisest statesmen to be on terms of friendship and good will with all foreign nations, and especially those with whom we have large trade relations. It is a good thing for nations, as well as individuals, to mind their own business, and not meddle in the affairs of others. The United States was invited to send an official representative to the English coronation and to the Spanish celebration; and the offer of Frederick's statue was made by Emperor Wilhelm as an expression of friendship. To boorishly decline, in any or all of these cases, would have been an absurd piece of folly.

### A PERSISTENT SURPLUS.

Under the malign influence of the Wilson tariff law, the surplus in the national treasury disappeared, and a deficit took its place. And the last Cleveland administration was at its wit's end. Had not the proceeds of the sale of bonds to keep up the gold reserve been used for ordinary governmental expenses, the treasury would have been bankrupt.

The Republicans, in 1897, soon changed the deficit into a surplus by enacting the Dingley tariff law. When the Spanish war came, an internal revenue war tax was imposed to meet the added expense. A year ago a part of this tax was abolished, but the surplus kept on increasing, and bonds were bought and retired to put a part of this idle money again into trade channels.

At its present session, congress enacted a law repealing all the Spanish war taxes, which will go into effect with the end of the fiscal year—the 30th of the present month. There was, on May 31, just one month before that repeal becomes effective, an available cash balance of $195,470,222 in the treasury; and the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the eleven months of the fiscal year was $76,400,719, which is only three millions less than the surplus for the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Hence it is plain that the total repeal of the war taxes, which produced about $105,000,000 annually, will not affect the solvency of the United States treasury. The repeal of $40,000,000 of these war taxes a year ago had but little effect on governmental receipts, because of the abounding prosperity of the nation and the activity of business; and if these conditions continue, as there is every reason to believe they will, the surplus may still persist, despite the entire repeal of the taxes of 1898.

### THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

The Senate has passed the Lodge bill for the government of the Philippine islands, after seven weeks of jarring debate, largely devoted, on the Democratic side, to abuse of the American army. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives, where it may be expected to receive more or less amendment. Its vital feature is the formal establishment of civil government in the islands by Congress, instead of the President, as has been the case since the islands passed into our possession.

The bill approves the action of the Chief Executive in creating the Philippine commission and continues the governor and vice governor in office, future appointments to these positions being vested in the President, with confirmation by the Senate. The bill provides similarly regarding the supreme court of the islands, and the minor courts already established. The action of the President in levying and collecting taxes is approved, and the present tariff is continued.

As to the people of the islands are declared to be citizens of the Philippines and under the protection of the United States. The bill of rights of the United States constitution is guaranteed to the people, excepting the right to bear arms and that of trial by jury. It is not wise to grant the first under present conditions. As to trial by jury, the mass of the people are unfitted to exercise its privileges and responsibilities, especially as they have never had the jury system, and are entirely unacquainted with it. The commission is authorized to continue the establishment of provincial and municipal governments, upon the popular representative plan, as rapidly and as far as the different communities are shown to be fitted for the same.

The most important feature of the bill is that regarding the natural resources of the archipelago. The Philippine government is authorized to dispose of the public lands, its rules and regulations, however, requiring the assent of the President and Congress. Homesteads of not more than 40 acres may be acquired, and licenses to cut timber, not exceeding ten acres to one license. Authority is given to purchase the lands held by the friars, and thus the most prolific source of discord among the Filipinos will be removed. The commission is also authorized to grant mining claims, that the resources of the islands may be available. Provisions are also made for the issuance of bonds by municipalities for public improvements.

The provisions which need amendment are of a minor character. The main features commend themselves to every one. When the measure becomes a law, there is no doubt that American capital will be eager to avail itself of the opportunities which it allows for the development of the hitherto almost untouched riches of the islands—the mines, the forests, the rich agricultural districts. Electric street railways, steam railroads between the different ports, electric lighting plants and many other avenues of profitable investment will be open to men of energy, and the work of bringing the Philippines forward in the march of civilization will soon be in active progress.

### AN IMPOSSIBLE SCHEME.

Th "colored emigration" convention at Chattanooga sent a memorial to Congress asking for the appropriation of five hundred million dollars to bear the expenses of sending the negroes of the United States to Liberia or elsewhere—anywhere to get them out of the United States.

The proposition is preposterous. True, it would be our ideal way of solving the "negro problem" in the South, but like many another ideal, it is utterly impractical. The American negroes do not want to emigrate. They have the same attachment to their home country as have the whites. To talk of their wholesale emigration is as silly as to discuss the wholesale return to Ireland of all Americans whose ancestors came from thence, or of the return of the descendants of any other nationality to the homes of their forefathers in Europe.

Nor can the negroes be deported by force any more than can Americans of any other race. The solution of the problem is not through the impossible exodus of our millions of blacks, but in their education and proper training. Rev. John J. Smallwood, President of the Industrial and Collegiate Institute, Claremont, Va., in a letter to The Blade concerning that school for the higher education of colored youth, notes the correct course thus:

As you must know, we are all negroes, laboring under great embarrassment, and at times subjected to great humiliations and disappointments. The negro who dares to take a manly stand for his race must still expects hurts and discouragements. But we must educate the negro; we must teach him self-reliance, race pride, common sense, and a useful trade. The negro must solve his own race problem; no political party can ever hope to settle the negro problem. He must become a home-owner, a leader of his own race, and a thinker for himself.

### RAISING A GHOST.

It has been a long time since we have heard from the tariff reform committee of the Reform Club of New York. It has been in a comatose condition for the past eight years or so. Now it has awakened and issued a manifesto which is chiefly interesting for its wealth of imagination. It declares that "the question of tariff revision is now before the American people." No doubt the latter will be astonished to hear this, for none of them have observed anything of the sort. Nor do they realize the truth of the manifesto that "the farmers and laboring classes are clamoring for the removal of the burdensome tariff taxes." Who has heard any such clamor? The committee evidently hears but the echo of its own "barbaric yawp," and mistakes its origin.

The farmers and workingmen are too busy making money to waste time standing out in the open and "clamoring" for another dose of the Wilson tariff law. The people of the country, by a very big majority are entirely too busy to be quarreling with the conditions which lie at the foundation of our present prosperity. They have money, but they are not likely to send any of it to the Reform club to aid it in stirring up another business-paralyzing tariff discussion. For the manifesto, after setting forth a non-existent condition, ends with an appeal for funds. In 1892 we threw prosperity overboard at the behest of the Reform club and its congeners, and we are not likely to repeat that folly in this generation.

## "NONE BUT THE BRAVE—" BEGINS NEXT WEEK

The last installment of "The Colonials" appears this week. In the next issue we shall begin publishing a thrilling story of Arnold's treason, by Hamblen Sears, entitled "None But the Brave—"

"None But the Brave" is a story of historic value, attractively written, and has been considered by many a strong rival to "Janice Meredith."

The moods of a maid and the adventures of a Revolutionary hero are worked up into one of the most fascinating and exciting tales yet written about the stirring days of the Revolution.

Merton Balfort, the hero, and his fellow soldiers, John Acton and Robert Curtis, are bound up together by both choice and circumstance, much as were "The Three Guardsmen," and their adventures are no less thrilling and romantic than the deeds of those classic heroes of Dumas' immortal fiction.

Rarely has there appeared in fiction a maid of such versatile powers to charm and pierce the soul of a lover as the tantalizing Royalist, Deborah Philipse, for whom the hero gets into trap after trap, risking life and honor for her sake, only to be ignored and insulted a few minutes after, until—but that's the story.

Everyone who loves to read of galloping cavaliers, brave sword play, desperate adventures and the flash and charm of a game of hearts must read "None But the Brave."

### THE PHILIPPINE WAR ENDED

The conditions which made the Philippines the text for anti-expansionist diatribes have passed away almost entirely. Acting Governor Wright has cabled from Manila that there exists no reason why civil government may not be extended to all parts of the archipelago where it does not already exist, save in the Moro country alone. Of course, every one understands that this fierce tribe is not fitted for any form of government other than the tribal one which they now have. Their control by the United States must be through their dattos, or chiefs.

There is no armed insurrection now existing anywhere in the islands. The war is over. There may possibly occur sporadic troubles, but they will be of the nature of brigandage, not of organized insurrection. General Chaffee concurs in Gov. Wright's statements, showing that the civil and the military authorities are in accord in the statement that the Philippine war is at an end.

This is good news to the people of the United States—except those who basely desire to make partisan capital out of the disturbed conditions in the islands. Congress should now push the Philippine bill through, that the civil government may have a basis of law. In this connection, the letter of Senor Buencamino, dated June 5, to Secretary Root, giving his views as to what is needed in the Philippines:

I have concluded my statements before the committee on insular affairs of the House of Representatives and I have attempted to show to the honorable members thereof that the following are the most urgent requirements of the Philippines:

A civil government with full powers for the reconstruction of the ruined governmental organizations of the Philippine people.

A legislature composed of a high and low chamber, in accordance with the provisions embodied in the bill reported by the committee to the House.

The appropriation of $50,000 per annum from the Philippine revenues for the purpose of sending Philippine students to the United States, giving preference to those who wish to study industry, commerce and agriculture.

Full amnesty after declaration of peace.

Increase of the number of the teachers to 6,000, with an increase of their salary to double what they are now receiving.

In answering the objections of the Democratic members, I incidentally brought to the attention of the committee the humane conduct of the army and the enormous and excellent work performed by the Philippine civil commission in organizing a provisional government under the wise instructions received from you and the intelligent direction of Governor Taft. This government now established in the islands, which is to the Filipinos of the middle and lower classes highly satisfactory, will be reinforced by the provisional measure pending before the house to the satisfaction of the higher and intelligent classes. I thus believe that I have complied with the principal of my duties toward my people and the government in the Philippines which is under your worthy direction, and I, therefore, would like to devote the rest of my time of my leave of absence to visiting the public buildings, especially the department of agriculture for which purpose I request permission.

### THE NEXT HOUSE.

There is some speculation as to the bearing of the new apportionment of Representatives in the election of Congressmen this year. The present House contains 357 members; the next will number 386. In making the apportionment, the delegation from no state was reduced, but 29 new members were added to the total.

These are distributed as follows: New York, Illinois and Texas get three each; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Minnesota two each; and one each to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, North Dakota, California, Colorado, Washington, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas. That is, the East gets nine, the Middle West seven, the Far West three, and the South ten.

There are some unfavorable points in this for the Republicans. The three additional Representatives in New York are allotted to the metropolis, which, in 1900, elected eleven Democrats to three Republicans. In Illinois, the three new members go to Chicago, which is Democratic. The two Republicans in the present House from North Carolina will probably be replaced by Democrats. The additional member will be a Democrat in each of the following Southern states: Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. This gives 13 of the increase in membership to the Democrats, and 16 to the Republicans. Consequently, on the surface, the chances are about the same for controlling the next House as would have been the case had no new apportionment been made.

### SIR THOMAS IS PERSISTENT.

The tidings comes from London that Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing for another attempt to "lift" the America's cup. The plans for the new yacht have been completed by the two leading English designers, Watson and Fife, working together. Each has built a cup challenger, and in each case the American yacht won. Whether a combination of two failures can achieve success is a matter for the future to determine. Herreshoff, the designer of the American victor is still alive, and his hand and brain have not lost their cunning.

Though a formal challenge has not been sent, all lovers of yachting may make up their minds that a series of cup races will be the great event of 1903. The new challenger, of course, cannot be completed in time for a contest this fall. And everybody is glad to hear it. While we have no desire to lose the cup, it is certain that if it is to go to the other side of the water all Americans would sooner see Sir Thomas take it than anyone else. He is a thorough sportsman and a gentleman as well. He knows how to lose without displaying boorishness. Above all, his pluck and persistency commend him to the American people.

President Roosevelt will undoubtedly give hearty endorsement to Senator Hanna's slogan of "Keep on letting well enough alone."

### THE WEAKER NATIONS.

Now our neighbors in Mexico have taken alarm, and have joined the people of Brazil in their fears of the ultimate purposes of the German Emperor with regard to colonization. In all the Latin-American republics on the Atlantic side there is more or less fear of what may come from German immigration. The newspapers refer to these as colonists, not as immigrants, and assume—with what degree of truth we do not know—that they are in full sympathy with the German government in its alleged desire to extend German control to the Western Hemisphere.

The German government, it is well known, does not approve of the emigration to Germans to other countries, to there become naturalized, and throw off their allegiance to the Kaiser. But it does approve of colonies—that is, settlements of Germans who retain their allegiance, and thus extend the area of Germany's possessions beyond the sea. That the above expresses correctly the attitude of the Berlin government is shown by the discussions of the new tariff bill, in which the argument frequently appears that this or that policy will stop the emigration of Germans, and their loss to the empire.

The colonial policy of Germany is dictated not so much by a desire to obtain territory as by the necessity of extending German trade. This can be most easily done of course in communities where there is German blood, and where the German language is spoken. What is true of Germany, is true of the other commercial nations of Europe. It is not land-hunger, but trade-hunger, which prompts the absorption of the territory of weak nations, or of uncivilized ones.

With the exploitation of Africa, which has been practically divided among Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy within the past quarter of a century, the areas of territory belonging to savage tribes have been all absorbed. Trade rivalry caused the attempts at absorbing Chinese territory within the past few years, with which all are familiar; and the end of the chapter has by no means been reached with China. It is really no wonder that the weak and non-progressive Latin-American republics look with apprehension on any move which may eventually man the absorption of their territory by Germany or any other of the world's great powers.

It is not too much to say that the time is measurably near when the delimitation of the world will take place. In other words, the day of small, non-advancing, independent nations is passing, and eventually they, with the areas now occupied by savage tribes, by half-civilized peoples, and by such nations as China, Persia and Turkey, will pass under the control of the great progressive and commercial nations of the world—including the United States, despite the howls of the anti-expansionists.

### THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

The Indiana Democrats, in their state convention, dodged Bryan and free silver, but they lost any advantage which might accrue to them from this by their pronouncement concerning the Philippines. That plank is a tissue of false assertions, on which is based a demand of independence for the Filipinos, and that the United States shall protect them from outside interference. In point of fact, they ignore Bryan on finance, but follow him as to the islands.

The scheme is impractical. It assumes that the Filipinos are a homogeneous race, united in ideas, and fitted for self-government. The fact is, the island population is made up of many different races or tribes, speaking different tongues, differing in their degree of development, the vast majority entirely illiterate, and as a whole entirely unfitted to govern themselves. To adopt the plan commended by the Indiana Democrats would require the constant presence of an American army and navy, not only for their protection from foreign intervention, but to maintain the peace among the Filipinos themselves.

Should Democratic state conventions generally adopt such a plank, we may expect a renewal of the insurrection as the inevitable consequence. Last fall the natives argued that "our friends in the United States have killed the President. Bryan will be his successor, and he will give us independence." Every platform plank favoring Filipino independence is sedulously circulated among the natives by the pestiferous junta in Hong Kong, in the hope of reviving the insurrection; and we shall probably hear of sporadic uprisings due to the folly of the Indiana Democrats.

The Democratic party of the present day is doing what the Federalists of New England did during the war of 1812, what the Whigs of the North did during the Mexican war, and what the copperheads did during the civil war. The result will be the same. In the first two cases named, the party itself went into oblivion, and in the last the Democratic party was retired from national control for a generation. The Indiana Democrats have taken an attitude that means defeat in their state campaign and one that will aid in keeping their party out of power in the nation.

The isthmian canal bill is now on in the Senate, and it is probable the debate will last until after the middle of the month. The measure provides for the selection of the Nicaragua route, but Mr. Spooner has an amendment which substitutes the Panama route with an authorization to the President to use his discretion in the selection of routes, in case a clear title can not be obtained to the Panama route. The probabilities are that the Spooner amendment will be adopted, and the bill then be passed.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**The Great Coal Strike.**

The great strike in the anthracite coal regions grows more threatening, and there is great danger not only of an extensive destruction of property through the inability of the operators to keep their collieries pumped out, but of bloodshed in consequence of violent attacks by miners on men engaged to do the work they have thrown over. Violence and intimidation are already used effectively against a minority of employes who were opposed to the strike and have tried to keep at work. They no longer dare to do so because their wives and children are intolerably persecuted. The next regular step will be a collision, then the calling out or troops and after the public, the miners and the operators have all suffered heavy losses will come a settlement that will bring some concessions but will leave most things about where they were before the trouble began. It is a system that discredits our civilization.

**Oregon Election.**

The first reports from the Oregon election indicated the election of the Democratic candidate for governor by a very small plurality. Later reports show that even his election is in doubt. Otherwise the Republicans elected a large majority of the legislature, insuring a Republican successor to Senator Simon, and their two candidates for congress by increased majorities. The refusal of the Republican convention to renominate Governor Geer and indorse Senator Simon for another term explains the cutting down of the Republican vote for governor.

The increased pluralities given by the Republicans to their congressmen indicate the attitude of Oregon voters on national questions. This is an off year, yet advices seem to show that, compared with 1898—the previous off year—the Republicans have gained nearly or quite 50 per cent over the pluralities then given to their nominees for congress. The anti-imperialists can find no encouragement in the Oregon election for their views and policy. The Republican platform on which the victory of last week was won declared "against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine islands."

**Reducing the Army.**

During the campaign of 1900, the Bryanites, taking the cue from their candidate himself, howled a great deal about "the curse of militarism," that, they claimed, had been brought upon the country by the administration. The issue was a false one, of course, and did not go with the people. Congress passed the bill allowing the President, if, in his judgment, it became necessary to raise the regular army to a maximum of 100,000 men. Under the general order of May, 1901, President McKinley fixed the maximum at 77,287 men. That number was then required, owing to the maintenance of the garrisons in Cuba, and the unsettled state of affairs in the Philippines. Now, however, conditions have changed to such an extent that, by direction of the President, Secretary Root on the 31st ult., issued a general order decreasing the strength of the permanent military establishment from 77,287 to 66,497—a reduction of 10,790. It is the plan of the war department, in utilizing the reduced force, to divide the army into thirds, having one-third of the entire establishment in the Philippines at all times, and the remaining two-thirds in the United States and elsewhere. By this plan an enlisted man, taking six years as a basis, would serve four years in the United States proper, or in Hawaii, or in Alaska, to every two years served in the Philippines.

**That Camp at Chalmette.**

Last week President Roosevelt sent to the House Col. Crowder's report on the alleged British camp at Chalmette, La., and Secretary Hay's comment. Secretary Hay's conclusions are that the British authorities had not broken the neutrality law, and he quoted American authorities to show that the citizens of the United States had as much right to sell horses and mules as munitions of war to belligerents. Col. Crowder's conclusions are also that the neutrality laws have not been broken, and he shows that during the war in South Africa the shipments of animals were: Horses, 28,687; mules, 75,108. The value of the shipments was $17,989,360, and 65 vessels were employed, making 106 voyages.

**To Fight Morgan's Combine.**

A determined effort is being made by Canadians and Englishmen to organize an all-British steamship trust composed of the Cunard, Beaver, Allan and Elder-Dempster lines that will co-operate with the Canadian Pacific railway and its Pacific steamship lines and make a fight against the Morgan syndicate. The scheme contemplates a fast service between Canada and England and calls for liberal British and Canadian subsidies. It is a dream dear to the Canadian imagination and if realized will be still dearer to the Canadian taxpayer. It will figure as one of the counters in Joseph Chamberlain's imperial game at the Colonial conference in London this month.

**Cholera in Manila.**

The director of the Biologic Laboratory of Manila, Dr. Richard P. Strong, has reported to the Commissioner of Public Health, under date of April 2, 1902, that since the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Manila on March 20, 1902, there have been performed autopsies on all bodies brought to the cholera morgue, and that in 84 cases the typical lesions of the disease have been found. Up to May 27 the announcement is made of 1,165 cases in Manila with 925 deaths; 20 were whites, 29 Americans, and 10 Europeans. In the provinces the records show 5,001 cases and 2,878 deaths.

**The Cotton Crop.**

The word brilliant seems fitting to use in summing up the cotton crop outlook. Practically the largest acreage ever planted is reported devoted to that staple this year by the Agricultural Department, and only twice in twenty-one years has the condition been as high as it was on or about May 26 this year. It is figured that the area planted this year will be about 27,878,000 acres, only three-tenths of 1 per cent. less than the record acreage of last year, which has been revised by the reduction of overestimates of acreage in the Carolinas, Arkansas and Tennessee and increases in Texas and other states to agree with census findings. Only twice in twenty-one years, namely, in 1887 and 1896, has the average condition on June 1 been higher than the condition now reported.

The world is again at peace except for the action of the few Filipino insurgents. Even the Central American states are taking a vacation and there have been no revolutions for several days.

The Indiana Democrats turned their backs on Bryan and the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. It is now proper for Mr. Bryan to "view with alarm." The "money devil" is becoming bold.

## WHY FORGERY CAN ALWAYS BE DETECTED

Forgery is the crime which is easiest of detection. It is impossible for one person to imitate the penmanship of another in such a manner that it can not be detected by an expert.

Every one knows that the handwriting of the children in a school is much alike. This results, of course, from the effort made to follow the copy as closely as possible. But as they advance in years, each one's penmanship gradually develops peculiarities, and by the time manhood is reached, a characteristic handwriting is formed which remains fixed through life, or until advancing age alters it.

Hence, every one, as a rule, writes a hand which is easily recognized by those familiar with it. You receive a letter from a friend, and know from whom it came as soon as you see the address on the envelope. But can you tell the peculiarities of the writing and manner by which you recognize it from the few words of the superscription? Try it and see if you can. You may be able to pick out a few peculiarities, but you can by no means recognize them all.

Every adult's handwriting is made up of a vast number of characteristics, many of them minute, but which appear in every bit of his writing. It is by the combination of these characteristics that his penmanship is known to his friends. And in case the authenticity of a letter or signature purporting to be his, is doubted, the presence or absence of these characteristics decides whether it is genuine or not.

We do not ourselves know all the characteristics of our own penmanship; nor are we able to tell those of the handwriting of another, although it may be very familiar to us. Now, think of the double task a forger sets himself. He must avoid all his own peculiarities of penmanship, most of which he does not himself know; and he must reproduce the characteristics of the penmanship of the person whose writing he is trying to forge, yet he does not and can not know them all!

One of the common expedients in the forgery of a signature is to lay a bit of thin paper over it, through which it is visible, and then to trace the letters with a pencil. Then this is used, with a piece of carbon paper, to transfer the signature to the paper upon which it is wanted, and the forger then carefully inks it with a pen. This gives a close approximation in the slant of the letters, their spacing, etc.; but it is the easiest of detection. All that is necessary is to put the signature under a magnifying glass. The repeated strokes of the pen in finishing the letters are at once seen, and this alone stamps it as false, for when writing no one repeats the strokes which form a letter.

Penmanship experts also use photography to detect such forgeries. A negative is made of the signature, greatly enlarged; or a lantern slide is made of it. In either case, the microscopic details of the forgery are plainly apparent. A genuine signature is often reproduced, and with the two enlargements side by side, the difference can be seen at a glance.

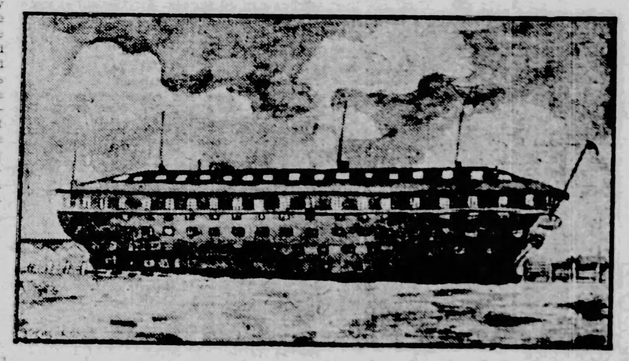
The most usual method employed by handwriting experts, when employed to give testimony in a court of justice, is by the comparison of the genuine handwriting with the suspected one. Placing the two side by side, he compares the characteristics found in each. The size, slant and shape of the letters; the shading and spacing; the speed, movement, proportioning, alignment, and pen-pressure all come in for consideration. Some of these may be fairly imitated, but all can not be. Then the microscope is used to study the minute peculiarities of each. The mode of dotting i and j, the crossing of t, and many other such points are examined carefully in both, and the expert makes up his opinion from them all.

The profession of handwriting expert is known in all civilized countries, and their testimony is of the highest importance, for upon it often depends large financial interests. In the Dreyfus case, the honor of the captain was in the balance. It will be remembered that the bordereau was alleged to be in Dreyfus's handwriting. It was photographed, and copies sent to the most famous experts all over the world, with specimens of Dreyfus's writing. Every expert to whom it was submitted gave his opinion that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus, but was a forgery.

The expert is called in whenever handwriting is questioned on notes, checks, drafts, receipts, pension papers, and many others even to the jurors' signature on the verdict of a coroner's inquest—whereon life, liberty, honor or property is involved, and any written document is disputed. The rise of this profession has made forgery always detectable; yet in spite of this fact, men will copy signatures, raise checks and drafts, and commit other criminal acts of like character.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## HISTORIC BATTLESHIP TO BE BURNED



Flames soon will consume the cumbersome hulk of the battleship Vermont. The ship recently was placed on the retired list and it is to be sold at auction. After it has been stripped of everything of value to be found on it, what remains of the historic old boat will in all probability be burned, and all trace of one of the finest vessels in the United States navy will then be obliterated.

There was a time when the Vermont was regarded as a formidable agent of war, but for several years it has not been in active service because it was regarded as unfit for use on the sea. After its direct value to the navy department ended the Vermont was transformed into a receiving ship, and scores of raw naval recruits can trace their first experiences back to this beginning. For a long time the Vermont has been stationed in the Brooklyn naval yard, and during the late war with Spain many squads of naval recruits were assembled on its decks.

The Vermont is a character type of the then formidable frigates that figured in the early wars of the country. It was an ungainly housed-in affair, and was built by the government in the Boston yards in 1818. From that time until the ship was converted into a receiving station it saw much active service. The Vermont is 190 feet long, 53 feet wide and has a displacement of 4,150 tons.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE CICADAS

### Make Their Appearance in Toledo--Some Peculiarities of This Queer Insect.

Toledo Daily Blade.

The so-called seventeen-year locusts are making their appearance. The trees at Ottawa Park are full of them, and they have been noted at several other places in the city. The periodical cicada is remarkable for being the longest-lived of all the insect world. The eggs which will be laid by those now appearing among the trees will hatch before September. They will immediately burrow into the ground, going to a depth of two feet and more, where they will remain until 1919—seventeen years hence. Each pupa will then come to the surface, climb a tree or bush. The thorax splits open down the back and the winged insect emerges.

This change begins the closing scene in the cicada's life. Its sole purpose is to reproduce the species. The females deposit their eggs in the twigs of this year's growth. Then the insects, male and female, all die, having lived seventeen years, of which but four or five weeks were spent in the air and sunshine.

THE PERIODICAL CICADA.
The lower figure shows the perfect insect. The upper is the pupa-case from which it emerged.

The cut herewith given shows the cicada, and the pupa from which it emerged. The insect measures about one and three-fourths inches in length, and its wings, when fully expanded, are about three inches from tip to tip. The color of the body is black on the back, shading to a warm brown underneath, which is also the color of the legs. The wings are veined and edged with a dark orange, and the prominent eyes of the same color.

The only damage they do is through the female depositing her eggs in young twigs. This causes the latter to die and drop off. With ordinary forest trees this does not matter; but with young fruit trees the injury may be considerable.

However, the fruit grower has this consolation—that the clearing of the forests and the cultivation of the soil is diminishing their numbers. The time will come when the periodical cicada will be a rarity where now it is remarkable for its enormous numbers.

### A FAMOUS NEWS VENDOR.

King Edward once paid a sovereign for a paper, though his hunger for news can hardly have been desperate, says the St James Gazette. The news vender was Davy Stephens, the familiar figure on Kingstown Pier, who has sold papers to passengers landing in Ireland for half a century. Lord Rosebery has also given "Davy" a sovereign for a copy of a daily, and the Queen of Roumania was equally generous. Davy was at the pier when Lord Wolseley returned from the first Ashantee war with a "coffee-pot" on his head, and the glimpse of the conquering hero reminded Davy that on his departure Lord Wolseley had handed him half a sovereign and bade him a friendly good-by. Bismarck, when he visited Ireland, gave Davy a handful of French coppers for his papers!

The famous newsman has grown to be familiar with his great customers, and his wit is never unappreciated. The Prince of Wales, who gave Davy half a sovereign, was more amused than annoyed when Davy reminded him that he was "only half a sovereign himself." The Duke of Edinburgh was less extravagant; he gave the newsman a penny bit for his paper, which Davy did not mind, seeing that an excited and unloyal Irish woman bought it from him for 10 shillings. Mr. Gladstone once paid him 5 shillings for a copy of Punch, which Davy received as gratefully as the sovereigns of the richer men. Mr. Morley, too, belongs to Davy's "silver" friends, and the witty newsman is on excellent terms with the ex-chief secretary. It was from Davy that Mr. Morley more than once learned his first Irish news, on reaching the Emerald Isle. Frequently Mr. Morley would say: "What's the news, Davy?" and the Irishman would say non-committally, "All under my arm, sir."

### ANATOMICAL.

We saw a man slip up and fall,
But do not think he suffered pain,
For when he struck his funny bone
He said things in a funny vein.
—Indianapolis News.

## Current Events.

Lake Shore and Pennsylvania roads to start new twenty-four hour train between New York and Chicago next Sunday.

British royalty, supposedly the Duke of Fife, said to have invested £500,000 in Northern Securities.

Illinois McKinley monument fund nearly up to required $50,000.

Validity of Kansas anti-trust law is sustained in case of State Grain Dealers association.

Two persons killed and forty injured in collision between railway train and trolley car in St. Louis suburbs.

Governor Taft surprised Vatican by courage by appearing at Martinelli reception in Rome, the cardinal having been considered antagonistic to Taft movement.

President Mitchell is against strike of soft coal men, and will oppose strike to the point of resigning if he is overruled, says Walter Wellman.

Lawrence Dunn, a recruit in Company L, Twentieth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, while on sentry duty shot and killed "Dad" Cain, a prisoner, who was trying to escape.

Whaleback Thomas Wilson and steamer George G. Hadley collide outside of Duluth, and both are now at the bottom of Lake Superior, nine men of the Wilson being drowned.

American scientists, returning from West Indies, tell of havoc by volcano on St. Vincent conditions said to be worse than those on Martinique.

Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, said he was confident next house would be Republican by safe majority, and explained causes for collapse of Democracy in the west.

Steam yacht Mayflower, purchased by Ogden Goelet by government, will be used by President to view naval maneuvers.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, made emphatic speech against adoption of Nicaragua route for canal.

Admiral Crowninshield protests against the recommendation of a court of inquiry that three officers of the cruiser Chicago be courtmartialed for recent grounding at Venice, and the case will probably be dropped.

Protocol with Denmark is signed extending for twelve months time allowed for ratifying Danish West Indian treaty.

Second conference of beet sugar senators with Republican members of ways and means committee fails to result in settling differences.

Letson Ballet found guilty at Des Moines of using mails to defraud in promoting White Swan gold mine, is sentenced to have made over $200,000 by fake stock sales.

Pike county (Ill.) farmers at Pittsfield mass meeting denounced county judge for failure to convict in murder trial, and said justice had become a farce there.

Whitecaps near Marengo, Ind., horsewhipped Mrs. Alice Hanger, farmer's wife, and told her to treat her stepchildren better.

Senator Depew says President Roosevelt will be nominated by the next Republican national convention and elected by the most overwhelming majority ever secured by any head of the nation if he adheres to his present policy.

At annual meeting of the Chicago & Northwestern road, Vanderbilt interests are shown to be in control.

British mule camp at New Orleans held legal by President Roosevelt; right to export arms and supplies always upheld by United States.

President Roosevelt opened national convention of American military surgeons, on Friday last. Over 2,000 volume bills and 250 cases first aid packets used during Spanish war.

New York custom house officials suspected of dishonesty will be asked to resign, and, failing to do so, will be dismissed.

President Roosevelt will visit Wisconsin fair on September 24, the date of his visit to Milwaukee.

W. J. Bryan urges President Roosevelt to begin criminal action against the alleged beef trust.

New Orleans grand jury tried to get information of alleged beef trust, but witnesses refused to answer questions.

American Philippine commission received by Pope with special honors. Governor Taft explained that church and state must be separate in islands and Pope expressed desire to help American rule.

Whitelaw Reid is to be made doctor of laws by Cambridge University.

Senator Hanna argues in favor of Panama Canal, urging against Nicaragua route the presence of volcanoes, while Senator Mitchell declares danger of earthquakes is 100 per cent greater in neighborhood of Panama Canal than in Nicaragua.

War Department has begun investigation of leak whereby Democratic senators are being supplied with information.

Illinois Audubon society warned Chicago milliners that prosecutions will follow if birds are used on fall hats.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) announces his final retirement from the public platform.

Representatives of beet sugar senators favor rebate plan for relief of Cuba, and declare it will be impossible to secure solid Republican support for tariff reduction.

Speculators are inclined to question the supposed heavy stocks of copper in European markets.

T. W. Snow says crop conditions were ideal through May and looks for better than a "bumper" year in wheat. Immense acreage has been planted to corn, which is very promising.

President Roosevelt finds he cannot comply with request of New York Board of Trade that he intervene to settle miners' strike, the law cited by that body having been repealed in 1888.

Secretary Root submits to Congress text of instructions given Governor Taft as basis for negotiations with Vatican regarding friars' lands in Philippines.

Dr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) unveils tablet marking the house in St. Louis where Eugene Field was born.

FOREIGN

Britain and colonies enter into extensive shipping scheme to vie with Morgan.

Kaiser witnesses completion of restoration of historic castle at Marienburg.

British house of commons, after violent opposition by Irish nationalists, votes grant of £25,000 for Lord Kitchener.

Reactionary deputy who calls M. Loubet a traitor in French chamber causes a scrimmage, during which many blows are exchanged.

General Gomez refuses to accept annual pension of $6,000 planned for him by Cubans.

Member of Italian chamber of deputies, after heated debate, challenges foreign minister to fight duel.

King Albert of Saxony, who has been in a critical condition for some time, is being kept alive by remarkable drug.

Leon Bourgeois, former premier, is elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

General DeWet, in address to Boer prisoners at Vereeniging concentration camp, told them to be as good colonists as possible.

British will not ask Kruger to acknowledge their sovereignty over the Transvaal owing to his age and infirmities.

Sir Robert Giffan, in testimony before British Subsidy committee, said foreign shipping increased 10 per cent in five years and British only 10.

New French cabinet formed by Senator Combes, who will succeed Waldeck-Rousseau as premier, members are radical and socialistic.

Ambassador Herbert declared at social gathering in Paris that charming grace, simplicity, and cleverness of Americans is nowhere equalled.

Difficulty between Pope and King of Italy was renewed by publication of arrangements for reception of King Alfonso of Spain.

London disgusted at extent to which so-called peace celebration was converted into drunken and disgraceful orgie.

British government given much advice as to best ways of promoting ship combine to rival that of Morgan.

New French ministry to succeed Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet formed on Radical Republican lines.

Henry Rose, proprietor of large general store at Stratford, burned his tobacco and bacon and will

## Publishers' Column

### New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

### Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

### Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—6 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 63—6 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

**READ THE OFFER:**

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

**2329—Japonica Negligee Sacque.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

For a dainty, becoming and comfortable negligee garment nothing can surpass the one illustrated. It is one of those garments that can be developed in material strictly in accordance with the means of the wearer. It can be made from rose colored chiffon, or China silk or liberty silk, accordion plaiting it before it before cutting, or it can be made very attractive from lawn or dimity, or it can be made up in French flannel: made from lawn or dimity, a lace ruffle should trim the collar and sleeve and the flounce.

**2330 Daisy Waist.**

Sizes 14 and 16 years. Nothing could be more attractive for a young miss than the waist shown in the design. The yoke consists of tucks that are released for a full blouse. Embroidered daisies outline the yoke. This waist would be particularly attractive in forming a dainty graduation costume.

**2325—Seymour Waist.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Inches Bust Measure.

**2060—Montgomery Skirt.**

Sizes medium and large. The design illustrated shows an attractive model of a muslin gown. The pattern of the waist supplies a lining, which may or may not be used. A broad fan-like plait in the front of the waist together with the square collar, which is composed of insertion and embroidery, gives it the modern look of the present season's styles. The collar suggests a simple manner of renovating a last season's waist. The skirt is one of the popular designs of the season, and the whole costume is usited to any of the light weight goods of the season.

**2335—Beulah Frock.**

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. This design is especially adaptable to gingham, madras or figured pique, and is warranted to make up into a charming little frock. The wide sailor collar secured by the two large pearl buttons is adjustable, and the belt is of ribbon or velvet or patent leather. The skirt is a plain straight flounce. This design may be made of the canvas goods or denim, and the bands of linen added as trimming; plain rows of stitching can be substituted if desired.

### Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

**2331—Reynolds Jacket.**

Sizes 14 and 16 Years.

**2131—Ellendorf Skirt.**

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The jacket shown in the design is a simply trimmed Eton and is very girlish. It is made of tan cloth with brown velvet collar; the tan straps are worked with French knots in brown silk. The skirt is a stylish box-plaited design, having the box-plaits laid in the front gore and stitched in a seam, but for the side gores they are merely additional pieces stitched in a seam and after being well pressed are allowed to flare below the knees.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay**

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

## STRIKE ENDED

### Among the Teamsters of the Chicago Packers.

Chicago, June 5.—The Packing Teamsters' strike, which has disturbed the peace of the city for nearly two weeks, and which yesterday caused the most serious rioting that has occured since the American Railway Union strike in 1894, came to an end at 4:15 o'clock this morning, as the result of a secret conference between the representatives of the packers and the teamsters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which had been in session since 8 o'clock last night.

The agreement reached at the conference is a partial victory for the teamsters, in that the packers have declared that they will not discriminate against members of the union. The scale agreed upon is two cents lower than that demanded by the men.

It is as follows: Cart drivers, 18 cents an hour; single wagons, 20 cents; two horse, 22½ cents; four horse, 27½ cents; six-horse, 30 cents. The men are to be paid full time from time of leaving barn until return, with a deduction of half an hour for lunch. They will not be required to work on Labor Day.

Another conference was held at 10 this morning, at which the agreement was formally ratified. In the meantime all pickets are withdrawn, and the men returned at once.

The document, as drawn up is as follows:

"At a conference held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the night of June 4, 1902, between representatives of the Chicago Packers and their packing house teamsters, held at the suggestion of Carter H. Harrison, mayor, and the state board of arbitration, it was agreed after due deliberation to recommend to the two parties to the controversy now existing between the said teamsters and the said packers:

"That a compromise of the said differences be effected by making the following suggestions for a compromise:

"1.—There shall be no discrimination against union teamsters.

"2.—The scale of wages for teamsters shall be fair.

"3.—No teamsters shall be compelled to work on Labor Day.

"4.—Any teamster receiving more than the scale of wages stated shall not suffer a reduction of wages after this agreement goes into effect."

The following packing firms were represented: Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzchild & Sulzburger, Libbey, McNeil & Libbey; Anglo-American Provision Co., Omaha Packing Company, Lipton & Co.

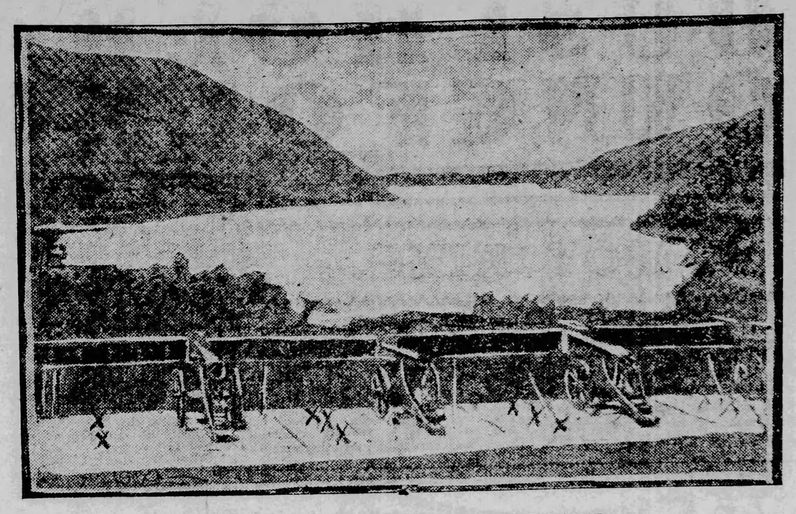
### FLOATING ISLANDS.

New York, June 5.—The Norwegian steamer Donald, from Banes with fruit, has arrived here, says a Philadelphia special to the World. Captain Waneck told this remarkable tale:

"We were two days out from Banes and about thirty miles from Watlin's island in the Carribbean sea, when we came upon a floating island. I, with the mate and several of the crew, rowed toward it. Thousands of little monkeys scampered all about the shore, and when we were in range they began a bombardment by shying cocoanuts at us. We captured two monkeys. The following day we discovered another floating island and landed. This time we were greeted by a covey of parrots of most brilliant plumage."

Captain Warneck declared that the eruption in Martinique had shaken up the entire district and the small pieces of land had become separated from some uninhabited island.

# WEST POINT CELEBRATING ITS CENTENNIAL.



VIEW OF THE HUDSON FROM WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 9.—To-day ushered in a gala week at the United States military academy, the week of its centennial celebration, to which the "old grads," even more than the young cadets, have been looking forward for a long time. Many visitors have already arrived and many more are expected within the next 24 hours. They include scores of grizzled veterans who have long since acquired national reputations in their service of their country. In many instances it is the first visit in nearly 50 years to the scenes of their early military training. The visitors have received a most hearty welcome and Colonel Mills has earned their gratitude by assigning them to the same rooms they occupied when cadets. Not the least pleasing feature of the celebration is the presence of several distinguished soldiers from Dixie land who received their military training at West Point.

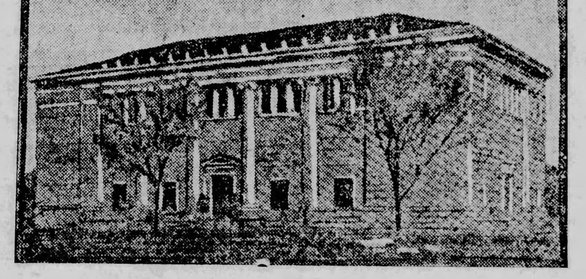
There was no fixed program to-day, but the visitors held an informal reunion and indulged in the exchange of reminiscences and stories of their early escapades on flirtation walk and encounters with their classmates. Wednesday is to be the next day, when the centennial will be celebrated with extraordinary pomp, under the inspiration of the presence of the President, his cabinet members, high officials of the army and navy, and men of prominence in education and other walks of life.

Among the early arrivals were Generals Joseph C. Breckenridge, John Saunders, M. V. Sheridan, John Mooney, and Colonels John M. Carson and Asa Bird Gardiner; General Wanser, commanding the national guard of New Jersey; Brigadier-General Haddies, commanding the national guard of the District of Columbia; General Henry C. Corbin, General James Longstreet, General S. M. Young, Chairman Chadwick, of the naval war college; General Bates, commanding the department of Missouri; General Greely, chief signal officer; General Leonard Wood, Quartermaster-General Ludington, and the following retired list: Generals Sickles, Bell, Carpenter, Daggett, Grierson, Hawkins, Mills, Patterson and Sternberg.

The first and second classes of cadets demonstrated to the board of visitors today the manner of pontoon and spar bridge building.

**The Presidential Party.**

Washington, June 9.—The President will leave here to-morrow night at midnight over the Pennsylvania railroad in a special train for West Point, where he will attend the centennial exercises. The following will constitute the party: The President, Miss Carew, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Moody, Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Gen. Leonard Wood, Colonel Bingham, Dr. Urie, stenographer, and two messengers.



THE NEW MEMORIAL HALL.

## INDIANA DEMOCRATS

### Platform Ignores Bryan and Free Silver Issue.

Indianapolis, June 5.—Secretary of state—Albert Schoonover, of Attica.

Attorney General—W. E. Stilwell, of Princeton.

State Auditor—James R. Riggs, of Sullivan.

State Treasurer—Jerome Herff, of Peru.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Adam Heimberger, of New Albany.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Scott, of Clark county.

Statistician—Myron D. King, of Indianapolis.

State Geologist—Edward Barrett, of Hendricks county.

Judge of Supreme Court, Fifth district—Timothy E. Howard, of South Bend.

Judges of the Appellate Court for the Southern district—John R. East, of Bloomington; W. H. Bracken, of Franklin; John D. Magee, of Rushville.

Judges of the Appellate Court for the Northern district—Richard H. Hartford, of Portland; James T. Saunderson, of Fowler; Henry G. Zimmerman, of Albion.

The above ticket was nominated by the Democratic state convention, which was held yesterday. The gathering was remarkable for its lack of discord, candidates for all but three of the offices being chosen by acclamation. The hardest fight on the floor of the convention was for the office of secretary of state, the struggle was between Schoonover and Ballou. The friends of Mr. Ballou brought him forward at a late hour, but they made such a vigorous fight that for a time they had Mr. Schoonover's friends in trouble.

While there was no fight in the convention proper, there was a battle royal in the meeting of the committee on resolutions. A number of the friends of Wm. J. Bryan from the Second district, were very earnestly in favor of the insertion in the platform of a plank endorsing him and the Kansas City platform. The majority of the committee was against any such endorsement, saying they considered it out of place at the present time to inject Mr. Bryan's name into the state campaign. The fight lasted well into the night, and it was nearly noon yesterday before the report of the committee was ready for presentation to the convention.

The Philippine plank also created much discussion, the committee being called upon to consider all sorts of propositions in behalf of the Philippines, some of them being in favor of immediate and complete independence. It was only after hours of argument that the plank was agreed upon in the form it appears in the platform.

### CHINESE SMUGGLED IN.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., June 6. — The smuggling of Chinese across the Canadian border, which of late has largely been confined to the vicinity of Toronto and Niagara Falls, has commenced anew in this vicinity. A new complication that has arisen to bother the immigration officials is a swarm of Syrians and Armenians, who have been forbidden by the government officials to enter this country because of a dangerous disease with which they are afflicted, affecting the scalp and eyes. Recently two of this sort, it is reported, were captured in St. Lawrence county and also two others afflicted with leprosy.

## WAR IS OVER.

### The Philippines Are Now Ready for the Reign of Peace.

Washington, June 6.—Secretary Root to-day made public the following cablegram from Acting Governor Wright, of the Philippines, dated Manila, May 23, 1902:

"With reference to your cable of 15th outside of Moro country, only portion of archipelago not organized under civil government, are Lepanto, Bontoca, Batangas, Laguna, Principe Infanta, Mindorac, Samar and the Paraguan and other small groups. No armed insurrection in any of them. No reason so far as relates to peaceful conditions why civil government in all may not be now established. Special government for Bontoco and Lepanto inhabited exclusively by peaceful Igorrotes, will be organized in a few days. Will organize civil government in Laguna immediately. Batangas formerly organized was turned over to military authorities by Philippine commission act No. 175, will repeat same, to take effect July 4th. Only reason for not giving act immediate effect is that many people in this province have only recently returned to their homes, and in order to prevent possibility of suffering, think best to have military look after them until date named, because latter have perfected organization which civil authorities lack. Crops now being planted will mature by August 1st. Whilst Principe and Infanta could be organized at once, difficult to look after them until we receive vessels now building, say by September 1st; few inhabitants and unimportant. Mindoro and Paraguan group, large islands, sparsely populated, and difficult of access without vessels. For these reasons, think best to leave military temporarily in charge, because they have transportation facilities. Under Spanish regime, Bontoro, Lepanto Principe, Infanta and the Paraguan group did not have provincial government, commanded by military officers, and Mindoro was attached to Marindique.

"Major General Chaffee concurs in above."

### HOBSON IN POLITICS.

Montgomery, Ala., June 4.—A special from Greensboro, Ala., says:

"It is authoritatively announced that Captain Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., will return to this city and run for the Alabama senate from this district at the next election.

**Mutiny at a Prison.**

Salem, Oregon, June 9.—A mutiny occurred in the state penitentiary this morning, and there was a wholesale attempt of convicts to escape. One guard, Tiffan, was killed, and another, Frank Ferrell, was wounded. Citizens have flocked to the assistance of the authorities, and the outbreak will be frustrated.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL RECENTLY UNVEILED AT MUSKEGON, MICH.

## THE CORONATION.

### Order of the Gorgeous Procession to Westminster Abbey.

London, June 10.—The formation of the coronation procession from Buckingham palace to Westminster Abbey is to be as follows:

Trumpeters.
Escort of the Household Cavalry.
Eight Carriages Containing Members of the Royal Family and Relatives from Abroad.
The Prince of Wales with an Escort of Cavalry.
The Princess of Wales with Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark.
Several Carriages Containing the Royal Household.
King Edward's Aides-de-Camp.
The Headquarters' Staff of the Army, Including Field Marshal Earl Roberts and the Yeomen of the Guard in Ancient Attire.
An Escort of Indian Colonial Cavalry.
Their Majesties, with the Gold and Silver Sticks, in the State Carriage.
The Officers of State, Preceded and Followed by the Sovereign's Escort.
The Household Cavalry.

Returning from the abbey to the palace the king will wear the crown and robe.

A rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies was held in Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon with dummy regalia, by the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and chief butler of England, and the great court officials.

### SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 5.—The Republican state convention last night unanimously endorsed Alfred B. Kittredge, of Sioux Falls, for United States senator to succeed himself. All records in the history of the state were broken by the nomination by acclamation of each of the candidates upon the following ticket:

Governor, Charles N. Herreid; lieutenant governor, George W. Snow; secretary of state, O. G. Berg; state treasurer, C. B. Collins; state auditor, J. F. Halladay; state superintendent of public institutions, George W. Nash; commissioner of schools and public lands, C. J. Buch; railroad commissioner, D. H. Smith; congressmen, E. W. Martin and Charles H. Burke.

The platform endorses the national administration; favors the settlement of disputes between capital and labor by arbitration; alludes to the good faith of the United States in giving Cuba independence; rejoices over the pacification of the Philippine islands; denounces partisan attacks upon the behavior of the United States soldiers and highly commends the state government and the representatives of the state in congress. The convention lasted only two hours and 15 minutes.

### OREGON ELECTION.

Portland, Ore., June 4.—Practically complete returns from 28 out of the 33 counties in the state and estimated majorities in the five remaining, give Chamberlain (Dem.) 258 majority for governor. It now appears that it will require complete returns to decide the governorship and the result may not be known for several days. The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of governor, is elected by from 7,000 to 12,000. The legislature will probably stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 20; Democrats, 10. House—Republicans, 40; Democrats, 20.

On joint ballot, Republicans, 60; Democrats, 30.

George H. Williams (Rep.) will have at least 800 majority for mayor of Portland.

### GEYSERS IN NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 10.—The United States geological survey has been notified by Captain J. P. Conner, of this city, that the sulphur springs in Bernalillo county are showing unusual activity.

There are twenty-eight geysers among the springs, pulsating every thirty seconds. The largest geyser, which has hitherto been quiet, is reported to be sending up a stream five feet high.

J. N. Hill, son of James J. Hill, will soon start on a long trip for the purpose of securing business in the Orient for steamship lines.

## VOLCANO SURVIVORS

### Reports on Their Condition Brought by the Steamer Dixie.

New York, June 7.—Captain Barry, of the cruiser Dixie, just returned from bearing supplies to the volcano victims in the West Indies, said regarding conditions in the islands:

"Conditions are not as bad on Martinique as on St. Vincent, because on Martinique the people are fairly well supplied with everything, and there is no danger of future eruptions. Only a small area of twelve square miles has been devastated, but on St. Vincent, the destruction extends over a third of the island. Plantations, orchards and everything have been ruined and the means of subsistence has been taken away from the people, and thousands have been left in need of some kind of support."

Of the scientific results of the Dixie's expedition, Prof. I. C. Russel, of the University of Michigan, said: "The overheated rock, bursting against the water near the base of the mountain, caused superheated steam and burst the mountain open."

Prof. Hill, who investigated the outbreak for the government, said: "Months will be required for the final scientific decisions. We have had an eminently satisfactory trip. The rocks and volcanic matter which we have collected must be cut into sections and analyzed before we can give extended opinions for publication."

Prof. Hill advocates the establishment of scientific observations in the Caribbean district, for the detection of imminence of volcanic eruptions, so that human life may be saved. "A splendid scientific institution could be easily and economically founded and maintained. I think Pelee will smoke and remain active for months," said Prof. Russel. "It probably will be a case of Vesuvius again. I hardly think Pelee will smother and blow up in one gigantic explosion. I believe it will quiet down and gradually die away. A new lake will form in the crater and tropical verdure will grow where there is nothing but black gray ashes now. The people will build new villages and towns at its foot, and again build their holiday picnics on its side, and Pelee will remain quiet for probably fifty or sixty years. There should be at least a seismograph near every volcano—an instrument which records the tremors of the earth. It was operated by the Chinese centuries ago. The instrument would give the populace ample warning. The seismograph at Vesuvius for 35 years has done satisfactory and valuable work.

"There is absolutely no occasion for such tremendous loss of life as occurred at St. Pierre. I do not think Fort de France is in much danger from the volcano, but I do think there is danger from a tidal wave in volcanic districts. These tidal waves are of frequent occurrence. They are caused by a sudden upheaval of the sea bottom.

"In case of such upheaval, Fort de France surely would be wiped out. As a safety position from tidal waves Morne Rouge is finely situated, as it is built on a high ridge. It is about the only town in the volcanic belt so situated."

### A JAPANESE VISITOR.

San Francisco, Cal., June 9.—Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, the busiest and one of the wealthiest private citizens of Japan, has reached the United States on a tour which is intended to cover all that is best worth seeing industrially in America and Europe.

He has done more for the industrial development of Japan than any other individual and it was in recognition of these services to the nation that he was created a peer of the realm.

BARON EIICHI SHIBUSHA

He is heavily interested in a number of banks, railroads, ocean fleets, coal mines, factories and shipyards. He is identified with stock companies having an aggregate capitalization of 200,000,000 yen. He has established many schools, hospitals, asylums and reformatories.

### FATAL FIRE.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 9—One person is known to have been killed, one fatally injured, two others severely hurt, and a number are reported missing as the result of a fire here early to-day. The property destroyed was valued at $300,000, with estimated insurance of $175,000.

Mrs. Mabie, who was burned to death, was asleep in her apartments in the Arcade.

The fire started in the Arcade building on Broadway and destroyed that building, together with the Bay, Lefford and the Theatre Saratoga, located in the Citizens' National Bank building. That portion of the latter building occupied by the bank was damaged only by water. The contents of the safes and deposit vaults remain intact.

### BODY HEAT

**Reduced 20 Degrees in Summer.**

Never eat hearty carbonaceous foods for the morning meal, for these foods should follow and not precede hard work.

The best morning foundation is Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit, a cup of Postum Food Coffee and possibly a couple of eggs prepared to suit the taste—this breakfast is sufficient to satisfy the hardest worker, either of brain or muscle, until the noonday meal.

Particularly is this true at the present season of the year, when meat and other fatty foods increase the internal heat of the body, and make the summer day still more disagreeable.

Grape-Nuts come to you from the grocer ready to serve, having been fully cooked at the factory by food experts and this saving in time and exertion is appreciated by the housewife as well as the economy, for being a concentrated food, four teaspoonfuls is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal for one person and costs only one cent.

A booklet of excellent recipes is found in each package of Grape-Nuts from which many easy and delicious warm weather dishes can be made for luncheon and supper that are not only nutritious but pleasing to the palate.

A trial of the above selection of food for ten days will prove to anyone that health and vigor, an active mind and a keen enjoyment of the pleasures of summer will take the place of poor digestion, a dull brain and that heavy draggy feeling caused by improper food during the hot weather.


**The Sign of a Watch Case**

This Keystone is the identifying sign of the best watch case made—no matter what it costs. It stands for worth and wear—for beauty equal to an all-gold case, at a much smaller price. The

**JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Case**

is better protection than a solid gold case, because of its stiffness and strength. Better than any other case, because it will last for 25 years without wearing thin or losing its beauty. A reputation of 50 years proves the value of the Jas. Boss Case.

Consult the jewrier. Write us for a booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.


## RURAL ROUTES.

### Astonishing Growth of Mail Delivery in the Country.

Washington, D. C., June 9.

Rural free delivery has made rapid progress in its development since it was placed in the classified service. Previously to the order of the President, placing this service on the classified list, there was an uncertainty as to how it would fare, although generally understood to be of unlimited benefit to the rural communities. The President's action, subsequently endorsed by congress with an appropriation of nearly $8,000,000, removed all question as to its permanency, and the service now numbers nearly 9,000 carriers. The exact number of routes now in operation and the consequential increase in service, is as follows:

| Fiscal year. | Amount. | Routes in operation. |
|---|---|---|
| 1897 | $ 40,000 | 44 |
| 1898 | 50,000 | 148 |
| 1899 | 240,000 | 391 |
| 1900 | 4,500,000 | 1,271 |
| 1901 | 1,750,000 | 4,301 |
| 1902 | 3,991,040 | 8,709 |

When the service was first inaugurated some of the New England and Southern states did not take kindly to the proposition. There was an influence against the innovation. This was caused by the fourth-class postmasters and Star route contractors. This class of men desired to retain their positions. They saw in rural free delivery a serious competitor. Inch by inch, however, the rural free delivery service gained headway, until now it is sought for vigorously by the states that heretofore were slow in accepting its benefits. The delivery of mails by rural carriers is extended in response to petitions presented by the people desiring the service. It is required that the route shall be from twenty to twenty-five miles in length, so laid out that the carrier will not have to traverse the same road on his return as on his outward trip, and so adjusted that at least one hundred families shall be included in the service.

The establishment of rural free delivery at any postoffice does not change in any particular the rate of postage or any class of mail matter received or delivered from that office, except that the one-cent rate on drop letters does not apply when such letters are collected or delivered by rural carriers. Drop letters so collected must be prepaid at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Rural carriers are now appointed from civil service lists certified to by the central board of examiners for the rural carrier service.

The special agent who investigates the desirability of the route petitioned for is instructed also to examine the carriers who apply for positions, and to forward the result of his examination under seal to the central board. The form of examination is very simple, designed only to show that the applicant is able to read and write correctly; that he has local knowledge of the territory to be served; that he possesses the confidence of the community; and that he owns or can procure a suitable horse and vehicle for the service.

The pay of rural carriers is fixed by law at $600 per annum for a full route of from twenty to twenty-five miles including horse hire, but not including tolls and ferriages, which are paid by the department quarterly. For shorter routes, when established, the pay is graded in like proportion.

The purpose of rural free delivery is not to grant a surburban delivery to cities and towns now having free delivery service, nor to establish free delivery in villages. Its object is to give postal facilities to those who have none; to carry the mails to remote communities, the residents of which have to travel from two to twelve miles to receive their letters and papers.

It is necessary for those who desire to take advantage of the new delivery to put up at their own cost, at convenient places on the roads to be traversed, locked metal boxes of such description as the postmaster general may approve or designate. These boxes must be erected on posts at such distance from the ground that they can be readily opened and examined by the carrier without alighting from his vehicle.

### SIAMESE PRINCE.

Washington, June 5.—Washington society was set agog by the announcement this morning that the son of the king of Siam will visit President Roosevelt and tour the United States immediately after

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM

the coronation of King Edward VII. The complete title of the expected visitor is Prince Samdeich Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, crown prince of Siam. His father is one of the United States' most faithful friends. The young man is now in London, where King Edward has conferred on him the insignia of a knight grand cross of the royal Victorian order.

**Record Prices for Short Horns.**

Des Moines, Iowa, June 5.—A sale of short horns at Rolfe, Iowa, has broken the price record for the west. M. A. Lind sold 53 head for more than $40,000. Red Crest, a bull, topped the sale at $3,880, being sold to Beigler & Son, of Hartwick, Iowa. The average price on cows was $790, on bulls, $555, and on the entire herd $767.


**$22** A WEEK and all expenses for men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 2, PARSONS, KANS.

**LADIES ONLY.** For a dollar bill and the name of your druggist we will send a Hygienic Rubber Pessary. Safe and sure. MRS. H. WALTER, 90 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

**Handsome** Intelligent American Lady, worth $5,000 will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Belle, 191 Van Buren St., Chicago

**Business** Man, middle aged, worth $9,000, seeks at once lover but faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 63 Omaha Building, Chicago.

**RETIRED** business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**MINING** Civil and Geological Engineer aged 6, worth $50,000, wants sincere, home-loving wife. Address Mr. Clark, P. O. Drawer 136, Chicago, Ill.

**INTELLIGENT** and attractive American lady, worth $20,000, wants immediately able, honest husband. Add. ERA, 127 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**Attractive** and unincumbered American lady, age 30, worth $3,000, wants good, honest husband. Address PACIFIC, 39 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS** Profitable home work; sample outfit 25c, postpaid. Supply Co., 823 Graceland ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

**Ladies** to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $13 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 2, 24 Monroe Street, Chicago.

**FREE GOLD WATCH.**

This watch with fully guaranteed American movement, is sent free to anyone for selling twenty pieces of our jewelry at 10 cents each. The case is gold plated and equal in appearance to a gold filled watch, warranted 20 years. No money required. Write to-day and we will send jewelry postpaid. Return the $2.00 when sold and you will positively receive the watch. We mean exactly as we say. Beware of imitations. Rings, Bracelets, Ladies' Watches, Hats, Shirt Waists, Tool chests, etc. U. S. Mfg. Co., Dept. E. E. 46 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

**PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.**

$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet $2.25 each
3.00 " " " 1.50 "
10.00 " " " 6.50 "
$1.00 Face & Head Steam Atch 65c
Quality best. Guaranteed. $2 Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our New Catalogue, special 60-Day offer. Don't miss it. Your last chance. New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers. Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory. World Mfg Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

**IT WILL MAKE A NEW MAN OF YOU FREE**

The Supreme Electric Belt, 10 grade, regular price $25, will be sent you as an absolutely free gift by the only reliable, state-chartered institution. If you write for it to-day. This grand electric belt restores the effects of over indulgence, over exercise of this vital function, nervousness, over-drinking, over-work, curing thoroughly and permanently nervous decline, weak or lame back, varicocele, rheumatism, kidney and urinary diseases, etc. Remember it is absolutely free. Write for it to-day to

THE PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.


## ALL GET AMNESTY.

### Palma Signs Measure to Free Rathbone, Neeley and Others.

Havana, June 10.—President Palma has signed the bill granting amnesty to all Americans under sentence or awaiting trial in Cuba, and proceedings have been begun by the courts to quash the complaints against such Americans and liberate those who are in jail.

Senor Acosta, the cashier in the custom house who is under suspension pending an investigation of his accounts, is now reported to be insane.

President Palma has offered Gen. Maximo Gomez the position of general-in-chief of the Cuban rural guard, and it is said that General Gomez is inclined to accept this post.

### NOTABLE NUPTIALS.

Washington, June 9—Captain and Mrs. Charles Dwight Sigsbee have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Ethel, to Robert Toombs Small, Wednesday evening, June 11, at 8 o'clock, New church, Corcoran and Sixteenth streets.

The pretty young bride is the third daughter of Captain Sigsbee, commander of the battleship Maine at the time of her destruction in Havana harbor, the granddaughter of the late Gen. Henry Lockwood, who enjoyed the distinction of serving with high rank in both the army and navy.

MISS ETHEL SIGSBEE

Mr. Small is the son of Samuel White Small, associate editor of the Atlanta Constitution. He was born in Atlanta, educated in the schools of that city and at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., and is a member of the reportorial staff of the Evening Star.

### FREQUENT COLLISIONS.

London, June 7.—The frequency of British torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boat collisions, and other accidents was emphasized to-day in a reply of the secretary of the admiralty, Mr. Arnold Forster, to a question in the house of commons, showing that there were no less than 100 such occurrences in 1900 and 1901. In the former year, 20 torpedo boat destroyers grounded and six torpedo boats and 41 torpedo boat destroyers were in collision. In 1901 two torpedo boats and four torpedo boat destroyers grounded, and five torpedo boats and 30 torpedo boat destroyers were in collision.

# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

Let us live our lives with courage and fortitude; let us be ourselves in spirit and in truth, and not according to any formula.

**Thursday.**

It is still thought in certain quarters, a convenience to make a child go in the way we happen to want him to go; rather than in the way he ought to go, and the result is what we see. His individuality is destroyed.

**Friday.**

The process of breaking a child's will, involves a dangerous strengthening of the adult will, but apparently this side of the matter has hitherto been forgotten.

**Saturday.**

Life in one sense, is the eternal conquest of difficult duties by the power of conscience.

**Sunday.**

Let us, then, love the ideal seen in our devout meditation, and the good desired by our will; and in the deepest recesses of our soul we shall have character.

**Monday.**

To be good to one another is the essence of wisdom.

**Tuesday**

Life is a compromise from the cradle to the grave. We cannot all have our own way. We must give and take as the conditions require. Those who want everything to their own inclination and reasoning wilfully invite bitter disappointments.

## "The Victory of the Will."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I was reading the other day a sketch of the life of the Empress of China, Tsu-Tsi, who was once the daughter of an obscure huckster, and from that lowly position came to be the ruler of more than four hundred millions of people. It reads like a fairy tale, and yet we know it is reality. We know, too, that a more skillful and diplomatic ruler does not exist; and that unaided, through wars, and pestilence and famine, she has held the reins of power and retained her hold upon the nation, in spite of the fact that in China women are considered absolutely unfitted to govern. And it is acknowledged that she attained this exalted place through her own powers exerted in a way to bring to a successful conclusion anything she wished to accomplish.

It becomes an interesting question as to what were the especial qualities of character that brought her into such a position, enabling her to overcome the almost insuperable obstacles that seemed to bar her pathway. A writer in Success ascribes the wonderful transition from obscure poverty to royalty, to her indomitable will power, and the clever tact which enabled her always to adapt herself to her surroundings. She "made the best of everything that came in her way." Yet granting her the possession of the highest degree of these qualities, it still remains a matter of surprise that she, a woman, was able to transmute her life and environments in such a supreme fashion.

One thing cannot be questioned, namely, her power of will. Whether she understood the philosophy of the force of an inflexible will or not, she employed it and to a purpose always. Once satisfied as to what she wanted to accomplish, and there was no hesitation about finding a way. Obstacles seemed to vanish into thin air before her. To will was to do, and so she climbed to the summit of her desires.

However much we may decry the methods of this woman, who, "without friend or adviser" has thus worked out her career, we cannot but admire her strength of character. Difficulties do not daunt her, but only challenge to a keener use of her faculties. She does not know fear and never looks for failure.

Whether this indomitable will, which we are told is the key to her success, was an inborn gift or the result of cultivation, it has still its lesson. It shows what may be accomplished when the mind is fixed unwaveringly upon a given purpose. Not that every one can reach such heights as those to which Tsu-Tsi has climbed, and few indeed would dream of doing so, but most of us have ideals that we long to make real, and toward which we are struggling with more or less earnestness. The lack of concentration and of its result, the power of will, brings the failure, in nine cases out of ten, that causes such bitter disappointment.

Vacillation is weakness, and weakness mothers defeat. When people talk of breaking a child's will, they are contemplating doing that child a most serious injury. Permanent physical harm would be far less detrimental to his future. To be weak in any way is a misfortune, but to be weak of will, is to become the sport of every wind that blows. Josh Billings puts a great deal of truth in his estimate of the want of "backbone."

"A weak man," he says, "wants just about as much watching as a bad one, and haz dun just about as much damage in the world.

"He iz everybody's friend, and therefore he iz no one's; and what he is agoing tew do next iz az unknown tew him as tew others.

"He hain't got enny more backbone than an angleworm haz, and wiggles out ov everything.

"He will talk to-day like a wize man, and to-morrow like a phool, on the same subject.

"He alwuss sez 'yes,' when he should say 'no,' and staggers thru life like a drunken man.

"Heaven save us from the weak man, whose deseptions hav no fraud in them, and whoze friendships are the wust desighns he kan hav on us."

People who have strong-willed children may well be thankful, for then they only need wise guidance to grow into men and women whose influence is felt in any community in which they may live.


**Heiskell's Ointment**

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*"I have found your Ointment the best for taking off pimples."—Ward Kunzler, Jeanette, Pa.*


## "GOOD MORNIN'."

He always said "Good-mornin'," An' emphasized the "good," As if he'd make it happy For each one if he could. "Good-mornin'" Just "good-mornin' " To every one he met; He said it with a twinkle That no one could forget.

He always said "Good-mornin' "; An' people used to say That one o' his "good-mornin's" Clung to you all the day. An' made you always cheerful Just thinkin' o the sound— It always was "good-morning'," 'Long as he was around.

He always said "Good-mornin'," An' glad an' happy-eyed. Those were the words he whispered The mornin' that he died. Those were the words he whispered, As cheerful as he could— An' I believe the angels They emphasized the "good."

—Baltimore American.

## The Cozy Corner.

**From "Jeffry."**

As promised last week our friend "Jeffry" tells us of some of the experiences of his long life—a life to which has been added twenty years to the allotted three score and ten.

"I was born in a log cabin in Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1812. When I was 5 years of age my father cut the alphabet and some words of two or three letters from an old United States spelling book, pasted them on a paddle, and sent me to a school taught by an old-time pedagogue. Here I learned, not only to spell, but took my first lesson in love.

"Among my schoolmates there were two little girls—a blonde and a brunette—between whom my young affections were divided. I helped them build their playhouses, and though I was not decided which it would be, I fully intended to persuade one of them to be my wife when I was a man grown. My schoolboy dreams never materialized, for those two little girls grew to womanhood and married and I never tried to win either of them. I attended the first Sunday school organized in our part of the country, and among the pupils was a Miss Allison, who afterwards became the mother of McKinley, our third martyred president. Right here I will take time to say that if I had my way about it every anarchist in the world would be shipped to some island in the Pacific ocean, where they could try living without a government of any kind. I think they would soon be exterminated.

"When in my teens, and working as an apprentice, I had a severe attack of what is called 'puppy love,' having met a pretty girl who, rather than live with a stepmother, was working for a neighbor, doing her housework for her. I bestowed upon that girl all of the ardent affection of a boy's first love, but, fortunately for me, my betetr judgment and a sober second thought showed me how foolish it was for an apprentice, who could hardly take care of himself, to think of taking a wife, and that it was worse than foolish for me to trifle with the affections of a girl that I did not mean to marry, so I turned my attention away from her and probably did better work at my trade in consequence.

"Some years after my appreuticeship was ended I met a girl who just suited me and I made, what the boys of those days called, a 'spark request,' which meant a request for permission to call upon her. This was granted, and, by mutual agreement, soon developed into a regular courtship which has continued for 60 years and will last until the death of one of the parties ends it.

"When we were married we were as poor as church mice, and now are far from being millionaires; I think we are what the Bible says Augur prayed to be: 'Not rich, nor so poor as to be tempted to swear, or lie, or steal.' We own a farm that will support us in our declining years, and have no controversy—nor ever had—as to which of us should carry the pocketbook.

"During these 60 years of married life we have had born to us eight sons and three daughters; of the daughters, but one is left on earth; she is married well and is, of course, happy.

"The eight boys, by early and careful training, have grown up to be industrious, truthful men, who use neither profane language, tobacco, nor intoxicating liquors. Four of them are married and doing well; of the single ones, one is a lawyer, one a doctor, one a veterinary surgeon, and one a farmer.

"I so much approve and enjoy the Merry-Go-Round letters that if any of those girls would take pity on those boys of mine I would gladly welcome them as daughters-in-law; the older boys would be a little old for some of the M. G. R. girls, but, perhaps, there are some who write for that department who are not spring chickens themselves.

"They are all nice girls, and I think Miss Bouton is to be congratulated upon the good work she has done in inducing so many young people to live up to that motto of theirs.

"That 'New England Girl' learned a lesson about that 'poor innocent calf' in the same school in which I have learned many a thing, viz: In the school that Dr. Franklin calls a 'dear school.'

"I am now living in the eastern part of Ohio, near the northwestern slope of the Allegheny mountains' termination. There is an elevated ridge running across the farm and I often amuse myself by watching my neighbors over in Pennsylvania, through a 30-mile telescope, from this ridge.

"One day I saw a widow, who lives beyond the Ohio river in West Virginia, walking in her yard, when a widower approached her, gave her a grasp of the hand, and saluted her with what looked like a kiss, though the telescope did not report the smack."

**A Michigan Home.**

That was a good letter, and there are many of The Blade readers who can write equally pleasant recollections if they would. From one of the younger members of the Cozy Corner comes this story of a happy home in Michigan:

Dear Friends:—As our editor has given us such a kind invitation to visit the Cozy Corner with our personal experiences, I come to-day to accept her invitation and tell you a little of my home life, hoping that others may do the same and thus we may become better acquainted. I live on a wide, pleasant street just in the edge of our city, in a small house with a broad porch on two sides of it, and this porch is our summer home. We eat and sleep in the house, but I prepare my vegetables for cooking and my fruit for canning in a shady corner of the porch. There, too, I do my sewing, reading and writing, and there is always an easy chair and a footstool awaiting my friends who come to see me.

Since my husband went home, nearly three years ago, I have lived here with my three boys, "Chick," aged 19; "Petkins," 14, and "Kitten," 12. We are never lonely, for we never think of "pap" as being dead, but as though he was away for a little time, and in all of our planning we say, "What would papa think of it?"

Last winter, the boys would help me do up the work after supper, then we had our daily Bible reading, that we might be free from having it interrupted by chance callers. After that, one of us read the daily paper aloud, and then we went "journeying," in the way opened to even the poorest person.

We rode over the plains of Wyoming and Arizona with Owen Wister's Cowboys; we studied life in Iowa with Octave Thanet and in company with Mary Hartwell Catherwood we explored the rocky caverns and sailed in and out among the islands of our own Mackinaw.

We visited the "Country of the Tall Firs" with Sarah Orne Jewett, and became acquainted with the people of Dunnet's Landing. In company with the landlady, Mrs. Todd, we wandered through sweet-scented pastures in search of pennyroyal and other herbs of healing. We visited, also, William Blackett and his mother in their island home, learning many lessons of patience and trust from the people we met there.

Now the long, bright days are here again. The oldest boy is at work, and has dreams and plans of going west another year; Petkins and Kitten divide their time out of school between the delights of fishing and baseball, and we find the evenings too short for any reading except the chapter in The Book, but those winter evenings around the fire at home will never be forgotten by my boys, and when, in future years, they go forth into the world, the memory of those pleasant hours spent with mother, will help to keep their feet from straying into paths which lead to sin.—"Lil," Mich.

**Questions Asked and Answered.**

"Miss Ella":—It certainly would not be "strictly honest" for you to make a convenience of your friend's house for the purpose of there receiving callers who would not be welcomed in your mother's home. You say you are sixteen years old, and "ought to know" whom you wish to have for friends; that may be true, but the wisdom of sixteen, is not always equal to that of the mother, who, without doubt, will know more of the character of your friends than you do; you had best trust to her judgment for a few years longer.

"Elizabeth B.":—Washing straw matting with a cloth wrung out of sweet milk will help to retain its pliancy and strengthen its wearing quality. If milk is used on matting on porch floors it should be followed with a hot water wash, to prevent flies from being attracted by the milk.

"Housekeeper" asks if Woman's Exchanges are always carried on fairly, or if it is true that there is a great deal of favoritism shown in the disposal of goods consigned to them. It is impossible to answer this question. There is, of course, abundant opportunity for showing partiality in giving orders for foods supplied at these exchanges, or in selling articles for contributors, but we have no right to say that such a thing is done, unless we have positive proof—which the editor of this department has not.

When Fortune with a cudgel strikes
'T is vain to fuss and fret,
The man who can't get what he likes
Should like what he can get.
—Philadelphia Press.

## A BOY KING.

In May, the sixteenth birthday of Alfonso XIII., king of Spain, was celebrated by his accession, without formal coronation, because a Spanish king is supposed to be born crowned.

Alfonso XIII. was born some months after the death of his father, since which time the young king's mother has been regent of Spain. All that he is and all that he may hope to be Alfonso owes to the wise guidance of his noble, devoted mother, who has fulfilled her duties as queen-regent and queen mother with rare ability and good judgment.

Young Alfonso has been carefully trained and diligently taught, the lesson of humility having been part of his schooling. He has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished princes of Europe, and he speaks French, English and German fluently.

For days before and after the accession of the king, Madrid was the scene of festivities, popular demonstrations and stately ceremonies. The procession which formed in front of the royal palace and proceeded to the chamber of deputies, where the oath of office was administered, was a brilliant spectacle. Alfonso was formally invested with the royal prerogatives in the presence of senators, deputies, ministers and foreign princes and envoys. His oath of office was as follows:

"I swear, by God, upon the Holy Bible, to maintain the constitution and the laws. If so I do, may God reward me; if I do not, may he call me to account."

From the chamber of deputies the gorgeous procession moved to the San Francisco church, where were held impressive religious ceremonies.

ALONZO XIII. OF SPAIN.

## HOT WEATHER DESSERTS.

A story is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that being asked upon her arrival at Hawaii what was the burning question of the day in America, Kate Field answered—"pie; whether we shall eat it for breakfast or not."

Though this is without doubt a "newspaper story," pure and simple, it does become a burning question with the cook as to what she can provide to take the place of this dessert, during the heated spell when the turn from all things containing lard, butter, cottolene or whatever may be used in making pastry.

Fresh fruits are much more wholesome and agreeable and here is a recipe for a substitute that will satisfy any person, unless he be a pie-fiend beyond saving.

**Pineapple and Fruit.**

Slice a pineapple, pare it and remove the hard center. Cut in slices about half an inch thick and pile on the plate on which it is to be served, alternating them with sliced bananas. On the top of the pyramid place sweet, ripe strawberries and pour over the whole the juice of a lemon with the juice that has drained from the pineapple. Sprinkle thickly with powdered sugar and serve very cold.

**Russian Jelly.**

Cover one-half box of gelatine with cold water and let it stand for half an hour, then dissolve in one cupful of boiling water. When the gelatine is dissolved, add one-half cupful of lemon juice, one-half cupful cold water, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of orange juice and one cupful of canned or mashed fresh fruit.

As soon as the jelly begins to harden whip with a wire beater until the whole mass is white and frothy; place in a mold wet with cold water and set away to harden.

**Frozen Pudding.**

Scald one cupful of milk with one and one-half cupfuls of sugar; mix one tablespoonful of corn starch with a little cold milk and then add to the scalded milk with the beaten yolk of an egg and cook three-quarters of an hour. Add one cupful each of preserved fruit and prepared raisins, one-fourth cupful chopped nut meats, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and a pinch of salt. When cold, add one pint of whipped cream and freeze.

If a half box of gelatine is used in place of the corn starch, the cooking may be omitted and the pudding left to mold instead of being frozen. Serve with sugar and cream.

## EAT LESS MEAT.

As warm weather approaches we are reminded that meat cannot be kept fresh long, so until another winter approaches many families must depend upon cured and packed meats, with fresh eggs and an occasional purchase from the meat market. Often economy is needed to make the cured meats last through the season, while that bought fresh is decidedly expensive.

Every one should be properly and abundantly nourished. I believe this can be done without consuming a great amount of meat. Every one knows that beans are a valuable food. Many men claim that they can work harder on beans than on meat.

Judging from my own experience, beans need cooking much longer than many suppose. They should begin to cook early the day previous to the day they are used. Twelve hours steady baking is none too long. Try using less salt pork than usual, and substitute brown sugar, if it is available. The pork and sugar each supplies carbon, making with the beans, a nearly perfect food. Serve them, of course, with some sour relish and brown bread, and follow with a light dessert.

Split peas are nearly as nourishing as beans. They may be baked or stewed with or without a beef bone or piece of pork. When cooked, if too thick, add milk, instead of water. Some like them better with the addition of a little sugar.

## The Merry-Go-Round Story.

### Little Nuisances at the Gate

"Little Nuisance!"

The mite of humanity in the little gingham dress turned from its self-appointed task of carefully anointing the earthen floor of the sod shanty with water from the dipper just in time to be caught up in The Woman's arms and tossed clear to the ceiling—not such a tremendous distance after all.

"Bless the baby! Do you know what day it is?"

"'Fwat day it is?" repeated Little Nuisance, as noncommittal as the witness for the defense.

"Why, it's the second anniversary of your coming to this world," was the astounding intelligence. "And to think—we almost forgot it! How undeserving are your parents of so sweet a child!"

"'Ittle Noosans 'weet," agreed the baby, recognizing a familiar subject.

A kiss acknowledged the juvenile wisdom, and, as the tiny feet were once more permitted to touch the floor, The Woman's enthusiasm took another turn.

"We must have a party," she declared, "a birthday party for Little Nuisance—with white bread and cakes, and flowers, and invited company, and everything else necessary for the proper observance of so auspicious an event."

"Es, cakes and f'owers," decided Little Nuisance, grasping the more material points of the plan.

"And now for the invited guests," said The Woman, somewhat later, as with glowing cheeks and dancing eyes she turned at the door and gazed at the dainty spread on the home-made table, the flower-garlanded walls of the tiny room, and—last, but most pleasing sight of all—the holiday attire of the child and herself. Then the two stepped through the open doorway and hurried to the gate.

"Little Nuisance will wait here until mamma returns with papa," coaxed the elder.

"'Ittle Noosans go, too," with a premonitory quiver of lip and chin.

"Oh, that would never do—and leave the party all alone? Little Nuisance must stay and care for the cakes and the house until papa comes."

"'Ittle Noosans watch'e cakes," was the smiling resolve, and the child seated herself upon a bit of log, just within the gate.

Out across the shimmering prairie The Woman went, her goal a blackened square on a distant rise of ground where the shining plowshare turned the ribbons of green sod away from the sight of the chattering birds that gleaned a sumptuous living close upon the heels of the driver of the team.

The grasses nodded and smiled along her way, as though calling attention to their own desire to join in the spectacular portion of the festivities; the slumbering south wind took on a livelier song, and dancing sunlight and azure skies seemed brighter and fairer because of the day.

How lonely it had been—before! Then country and sky and wind alike had seemed to hold her ever as alien, and through each hour of the desolate days her heart had turned in homesick longing toward the old home and loved friends in an eastern state. And when night had sent The Man back to the cheery fireside, the joy of his return was swallowed up in the terror of the thought that the duties of a new day would take him from her again. But she had been uncomplaining, so knew not that he, too, felt oppressed by the solitude of this great wilderness, yet bore it in silence for her sake.

And then, one day, the stork's great wings had touched the tiny home—and a great, new joy had entered. Thencefourth two lives planned for the happiness of another—and in the doing were made brighter, and sweeter, and richer. "Margaret Elizabeth" they had named her—"Little Nuisance" they had called her, and she proved her right to the title in every hour of her winsome, wayward wakefulness.

The Man forsook his plow, and hurried to meet the approaching visitor, his anxious look giving place to a smile of pleasure as he noted her dress and manner.

Sweeping the broad-brimmed hat from his brow he dropped on one knee and bowed before her.

"The Princess of the Prairies approacheth," he cried. "Now am I honored above all men!"

"Scion of ungratefulness," she scorned, "Knowest thou the day?"

"Tuesday, as my memory liveth," he answered, confidently.

"Lost wretch that thou art—tell'st not the day?"

"The eighteenth, an' I mistake not," with cheery assurance.

"Unnatural father! Recallest not the day?"

"Well, I should bite an onion if it isn't Little Nuisance's birthday—and I came within one of forgetting it!" He sprang to his feet and made a rush for her.

The Woman pelted him with the flowers from her belt. He caught them up, slipped them under his hat-band, then lifted her to his shoulder and turned back to the unfinished team. A moment later the plow alone guarded the embryo field from its place in the half-finished furrow, while down the grassy slope the horses, in clanking harness, headed homeward. Upon the back of the forward steed The Woman was perched, while the man strode along beside her.

"She shall ride her own pony in a few more years," he cried, his eyes abrim with mischief. "I can see her now—a rifle across her saddle, a hunting knife in her belt—the Queen of the Cowboys."

"Cowboys, indeed!" scoffed The Woman. "She shall go to an eastern school, and have refined friends, and charming gowns, and enjoy all that we have put away."

The Man's laugh o'erflowed with joy. "Let her but grow like her mother," he said, "and I am content," and he kissed the hand that rested on his shoulder.

The Woman shaded her eyes from the sun's bright rays as she looked toward the house.

"She is waiting for us at the gate—the blessed baby! Run and bring her to me. She shall have a ride to-day."

He ran forward at the first word, and The Woman, slackening the horse's homeward trot, saw him spring gaily over the fence where the little white dress fluttered in the breeze.

"The drowsy sentinel," he called back. "She is fast asleep and—"

The merry shout ended in a startled cry, and The Woman saw him strike wildly at the empty air with his whip. She sprang from the horse—her heart sick with reckless fear—and ran up to the fence and through the gate. The little one lay on the grass beside the log, her eyes distended and dull, her tiny form all tense and motionless. Farther on, The Man, as one bereft of reason, beat a monster rattler into the ground just where it had coiled to strike. The Woman caught the child to her heart.

"Little Nuisance! Oh! Little Nuisance—look up! Why, it's mother calling to you, and she will never leave you alone again—never again!"

But the baby hands moved not—the frightened eyes gave back no trusting look—the pretty lips were hushed and cold.

Little Nuisance was still waiting at "The Gate."

"JOHN, JR., Iowa.

Miss Prudence thinks that "John, Jr." has sent us a story that any one might be proud of, and she hopes that you all enjoy it as much as she has.

The next in order is "Zack Stubbs," whose story will be given in four weeks. The M. G. R.'s must remember that they are to compare the twelve stories, and then give an opinion as to who is the most entertaining writer, when the series is finished, so do not lose your papers containing them.

Owing to the length of "John, Jr.'s" story, we shall have room for no other communications this week, but "Unicetti," and others who are waiting, will be heard next week.

"Unicetti," your badge was sent the day your letter was received, and the Chaperone hopes you will enjoy wearing it.

## Banner Puzzlers

**For May.**

*Solutions—W. P. K., New York—Metta.*

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eccentric American author and naturalist, born at Concord, Mass., in 1817, and graduated from Harvard University in 1837. His father was a maker of lead pencils, and he followed the business for a time, but afterwards supported himself by teaching, lecturing, land surveying and carpentering. He was a good English and classical scholar, and was well acquainted with the literature of the East. In descriptive power he had few if any superiors. He died in 1862.

MINNE HAHA.

2—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1—Flushed with success.
2—Admires.
3—Declares positively.
4—Concise.
5—A town in Germany.

W. C. MOLLETT.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man bought 3 horses and a saddle, for all of which he paid $220. The saddle and the first horse cost just as much as the second and third horses together. Put the saddle on the second horse, and the combined value would be just twice as much as that of the first and third horses together; put the saddle on the third horse and the combination would be just three times as much as the first and second horses together. What was the price of each?

ALBON P. WOOD.

4—CHARADE.

My first is heard where "ganders" stray,
And is sometimes the actor's bane;
My second, a moggrel sort of man,
Despised by Anthony Wayne.
My third, is a fashionable visit,
Only lasting a minute or two;
My fourth is an aquatic pastime,
My fifth names an old house to you.
My whole has attained much distinction
As a "fad" of the novelist clan,
And relates the most wondrous adventures,
E'er known in the history of man.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5—QUERY.

What king of Israel after seven days' reign, went into his palace, set fire to it, and burned himself with it?

C. M. B.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"No grumbling creed

Can take from the immortal soul the need
Of that Supreme Creator, God"?

ILLINOIS.

**Answers to Puzzles of May 29.**

1—Isaak Walton.
2—Words forming hour-glass: Imagine, sheer, pet, R, ago, unite, treacle, Centrals, Georgia.
3—First man grinds off 3.85 inches of diameter; second man grinds off 4.78 inches of diameter; third man grinds off 11.54 inches of diameter. (See Chat.)
4—Neither to be outward world.
For inward joy descend
Enjoy the luxury of thought.
Make thine own self thy friend."
5—Anaxagoras was the philosopher who was tried for Atheism, because he believed in one great God.
6—Spurgeon wrote: "Habits, soft and pliant at first, are like some coral stones, which are easily cut when first quarried, but soon become hard as adamant."

**Chat.**

Each man is to use 1-3 of the stone, and since corresponding dimensions of similar surfaces are to each other as the square roots of their areas. Rt. of 1-3 is .57 + 2-3 .29 ins. = .7 .20 ins. x rt. of 2-3 equal 16.9 ins., the diameter of the stone when the second begins to grind. 20 ins. minus 16.9 ins. equal the diameter ground off by the first, or, 3.85 ins. Rt. of 1-rt. of 1-3 .57 + 2-3 .29 ins. = .7 .20 x rt. of 1-3 equals 11.54 ins. the diameter of the stone when the third begins to grind; 16.23 ins. minus 11.54 ins. equals 4.78 ins. the amount ground by the second; 20 ins. minus 3.85 ins. plus 4.78 ins. equals 11.84 ins. the diameter ground off by the third.

Correct solutions were received to-day from Metta, Pauline, W. Lake, Albon P. Wood and Marley Cranford.

Metta, those "full sets" are very acceptable.

Pauline, you are more welcome than flowers in May."

W. Lake, come often and bring us many puzzles as you like.

Albon P. Wood, strangers are always welcomed in this Cademy.

Marley Cranford, thank you for the good solution.

## THE GARDEN.

I have a lovely garden plot;
It's big and square.
And lots and lots and lots of seeds
I've planted there.

My garden will be gay, I know,
I take such care.
I dig my seeds up every day
To get the air.

I've planted 'most a thousand peas,
So sweet, you know;
It's hard to take good care of these
And make them grow.

I love to see them when they peep
Like my balloon.
I love to see the little roots
Come out so soon.

There'll be a sunflower so tall,
And pansies, too,
And sturshians to climb on the wall,
And larkspur blue.

But many, many seeds I 'spect
They are so small,
And these poor little seeds I 'spect
Won't grow at all.

—Lydia Hall, in Good Housekeeping.

## The Wise Porcupine.

A recent number of The Independent contains a story by Charles G. D. Roberts, entitled In Panoply of Spears, in which Mr. Roberts writes of a wonderful porcupine he met in one of his rambles. The following is a part of what he tells:

The high plumes of the grain, of course, were far above the porcupine's reach; and, for a healthy appetite like his, it would have been tedious work indeed to pull down the stalks, one by one. At this point he displayed an ingenious resourcefulness with which he is seldom credited by observers of his kind. Because he is slow in movement, folk are apt to conclude that he is slow in wit; while the truth is that he has fine reserves of shrewdness to fall back on in emergency. Instead of pulling and treading down the oats at haphazard, he moved through the grain in a small circle, leaning heavily inward. When he had thus gone around the circle several times the tops of the grain lay together in a convenient bunch. This succulent sheaf he dragged down and devoured with relish.

"ROLLED UP LIKE A BALL"

When he had abundantly satisfied his craving for young oats he crawled out upon the open sward by the fence and carelessly sampled the bark of a seedling apple tree. While he was thus engaged a big yellow dog came trotting up the wood road, poking his nose inquisitively into every bush and stump, in the hope of finding a rabbit or chipmunk to chase. He belonged to the young farmer who owned the oat field, and when, through the rails of the snake fence, he caught sight of the porcupine, he was filled with noisy wrath. Barking and yelping—partly with excitement, and partly as a signal to the master, who was trudging along the road far behind him—he clambered over the fence and bore down upon the trespasser.

The porcupine was not greatly disturbed by this loud onslaught, but as did not let confidence make him careless. He calmly tucked his head under his breast, set his quills in battle array, and awaited the event with composure.

Had he discovered the porcupine in the tree woods the yellow dog would have let him severely alone. But in his master's oat field, that was a different matter. Moreover, the knowledge that his master was coming added to his zeal and rashness; and he had long cherished the ambition to kill a porcupine. He sparing forward, open-jawed—and stopped short when his fangs were just within an inch or two of those bristling and defiant points. Caution had come to his rescue just in time.

For perhaps half a minute he ran, whining and baffled, around the not-to-be-daunted ball of spines. Then he sat down upon his haunches, lifted up his muzzle and howled for his master to come and help him.

As his master failed to appear within three seconds his impatience got the better of him, and he again began running around the porcupine, snapping fiercely, but never coming within two or three inches of the militant points. For a few moments these two or three inches proved to be a safe distance. Such a distance, indeed, from the shoulders, back and sides was all well enough. But suddenly he was so misguided as to bring his teeth together within a couple of inches of the armed but quiescent tail. This was the instant for which the porcupine had been waiting. The tail flicked smartly. The big dog jumped, gave a succession of yelping cries, pawed wildly at his nose, then tucked his tail between his legs, scrambled over the fence and fled away to his master. The porcupine waddled himself and crawled into an ancient hole in the old stone wall.

About ten minutes later a very angry man, armed with a fence-stake, appeared at the edge of the clearing with a cowed dog at his heels. He wanted to find the porcupine which had stuck its quills into his dog's nose. Mercilessly, he had held the howling dog in a grip of iron while he pulled out the quills with his teeth; and now he was after vengeance. Knowing a little but not everything about porcupines, he searched every tree in the neighborhood, judging that the porcupine, after such an encounter, would make all haste to his natural retreat. But he never looked in the hole in the wall and the yellow dog, who had come to doubt the advisability of finding porcupines, refused firmly to assist in the search. In a little while, when his anger began to cool, the young farmer gave over the hunt in disgust, threw away the fence-stake, and strode away up the grassy wood road.

For perhaps half an hour the porcupine dozed in the hole among the stones. Then he woke up, crawled out and moved slowly along the top of the wall.

There was a sound of children's voices coming up the road, but the porcupine gave no sign save for a grumble of impatience. But no attention. Presently the children came in sight—a stocky little boy of seven or ten and a lank girl of perhaps the same, making their way homeward from school by the short cut over the mountain. Both were barefooted and barelegged, deeply freckled, and with hay-tow-colored locks. The boy wore a shirt and short breeches of blue-gray homespun, the breeches held up precariously by one suspender. On his head was a tattered and battered straw hat; and in one hand he swung a little tin dinner-pail. The girl wore the like blue-gray homespun for a petticoat, with a waist of bright red calico; and she carried on her arm a limp pink sunbonnet.

"Oh, see the porkypine!" cried the girl as they came abreast of the stone wall.

"By gosh! Let's kill it!" exclaimed the stocky little boy, starting forward eagerly, with a prompt effervescence of primitive instincts; but his sister restrained him by the arm and anxiously restrained him.

"My lands, Jimmy, you mustn't go near a porkypine like that!" she protested, more learned than her brother in the hoary ruths of the settlements. "Don't you know he can fling them quills of his'n at you, an' they'll go right through an' come out the other side?"

"By gosh!" gasped the little boy, eyeing the unconcerned animal with apprehension, and edging off to the farther most ditch. Hand in hand, their eyes wide with excitement, the two children passed beyond the stone wall. Then they perceived that the porcupine had not detected its notice them, the boy's hunting instinct revived. He stopped, set down the dinner-pail, and picked up a stone.

"No you don't, Jimmy!" interposed the girl, with mixed emotions of gladness and caution, as she grabbed his wrist and dragged him along.

"Why, sis?" protested the boy, looking back, and looking over his shoulder longingly. "Jest let me fling a stone at him."

"No," said his sister, with decision. "He ain't hurtin' us, an' he's minding his own business. An' if necken you'll be can fling quills as far as you can fling stones."

Convinced by this latter argument the boy gave up his design, and suffered his wise sister to lead him away from the perilous a neighborhood. The two little figures vanished amid the green trees beyond the clearing, and the porcupine was left untroubled in his sovereignty.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# PHILIPPINE BILL

## Passed by the Senate. Synopsis of Its Provisions.

Washington, June 4.—The Senate passed the Lodge Philippine government bill by a vote of 48 to 30 yesterday afternoon. Three Republicans, Messrs. Hoar of Massachusetts, Mason of Illinois, and Wellington of Maryland, voted against the measure, and one Democrat, Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, voted for it. All amendments offered by the minority were rejected.

The debate on the measure was in progress even weeks and two days. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Philippine committee, who has been unremitting in his advocacy of the measure, was the recipient of many cordial congratulations on his successful conduct of the bill.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine commission and the officers of the civil governor and vice-governor of the islands and authorizes the governor and vice-governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive order. Future appointments of the governor or vice-governor shall be made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The "bill of rights" of the United States constitution are applied to the Philippine islands, with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury. The supreme court and other courts of the islands shall exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the Philippine commission, and the justices of the supreme court shall be appointed by the President and the Senate, the others by the civil governor and the commission.

The action of the President of the United States in levying and collecting taxes is approved.

All the inhabitants of the Philippine islands are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine islands and entitled to the protection of the United States.

When the insurrection in the islands shall have been subdued a careful census of the islands shall be taken and after such census the governor of the islands shall make a full report to the President and make such recommendations to future government.

Meantime the Philippine commission is authorized to establish municipal and provincial governments, with popular representative government, so far and as fast as the communities are capable and fit for the same.

The government of the Philippines is authorized to provide for the needs of commerce by improving harbors, etc.

All lands in the Philippines is placed under the control of the Philippine commission for the benefit of the inhabitants of the islands, except such as may be needed for the use of the United States.

The government of the Philippines shall make rules and regulations for the disposition of the public lands, but the regulations shall not go into effect until approved by the President and Congress; provided that a single homestead entry shall not exceed 40 acres, and no such lands shall be leased to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of the public lands shall be enacted.

No corporation shall be authorized to engage in agriculture unless provision shall have been made therefor.

The bill provides, at length, how claims, agricultural and mineral, shall be located and the Philippine commission is authorized to establish a mining bureau.

The Philippine commission is authorized to acquire the friar lands and is empowered to issue bonds to pay for them.

Upon the supreme court of the United States is conferred the right to review the decisions of the supreme court of the Philippines.

Municipalities are authorized to issue bonds for municipal improvements, with the consent of the President and Congress, the entire indebtedness of any municipality not to exceed 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of property.

The government of the Philippines is authorized to grant franchises and concessions, including the right of eminent domain, for the construction of works of public utility, provided that no private property shall be taken without just compensation; that no franchise shall be granted to any corporation that shall not be subject to removal by Congress, and that all lands granted shall revert, at the expiration of the concession to the governments by which they were made.

No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate and the amount of real estate which shall be held by any corporation shall be determined by Congress.

A mint is to be established in Manila and coins needed may be coined at the mint, the coinage laws of the United States being extended to the islands. The Philippine government is authorized to coin a silver dollar containing 416 grains of standard silver, to be a coin of the Philippine islands, the denomination of the coin to be expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters.

The bill also continues the division of insular affairs of the war department, the chief of which shall have the rank of a colonel of the United States army.

## AMERICAN FARMS.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin on the agriculture of Michigan, showing that the farms of that state on June 1, 1900, numbered 203,261, and were valued at $582,517,710, of which amount 27 per cent represents the value of buildings, and 73 per cent the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $28,795,380 and live stock $79,042,644, making the total value of farm property $690,355,734. The total value of farm products for 1899 was $147,547,681, of which 37 per cent represents the value of animal products and 63 per cent the crops, including forest products. The total value of farm products exceeds that for 1889 by 75 per cent.

The farms of North Dakota, June 1, 1900, according to a census bulletin, numbered 45,332, valued at $198,780,700, of which 13 per cent represents the value of buildings and 87 per cent the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $14,055,560, and live stock $42,430,491, making the total value of farm property $255,266,751. The total value of farm products for 1899 was $64,252,484, of which amount 16 per cent represents the value of animal products and 84 per cent the crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1889 is approximately three times that for 1899, partly due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900.

### Foraker Dines With President.

Washington, June 10.—The President had as his guests at dinner last night Senators Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Aldrich, of Connecticut; Spooner and Foraker, Secretary Root and Gen. Leonard Wood. After dinner the guests remained until nearly 11 o'clock, and there was a full discussion of the legislative status of various important measures.

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CONSUMPTION

# THE SECRET FILES

## How Did Papers From Them Reach a Democratic Senator?

Washington, June 6.—The war department has in full swing an investigation as to how secret files of the war office had reached Senator Culberson. The department is buzzing with comment upon this breach of the army regulations, and the entire staff of General Miles is denying that their chief participated in the disclosure of any secrets.

Secretary Root to-day stated that Gen. Miles has not been summoned to Washington. The general, it is said, is now enroute from Fort Riley, Kansas, to West Point, in response to an invitation to attend the centennial celebration there next week.

But General Miles, it is said, will be called upon to state whether he has any knowledge of how the text of the charges made by Private Weir against Lieutenant Arnold and Sergeant Edwards reached the senator from Texas.

It is bluntly stated by officials of the War department that General Miles is suspected of having been instrumental in getting these charges before the public. Report after report that the Democratic senators desired in order to prove their contention that army officers had subjected the Filipinos to cruel treatment have mysteriously appeared in the possession of Senators Culberson, Patterson and Dubois.

The War Department takes the view that the officer or employe who abstracted these reports so that they could be made public was guilty not only of violating the army regulations, but was also guilty of attacking the United States army, of which he was a part.

No proof has been brought against General Miles. It is all based on inference, the inference being that General Miles is at loggerheads with the President, secretary of war, Adjutant General Corbin, General Chaffee, and, in fact, with the entire military organization.

If the disclosure by Senator Culberson should be traced to General Miles, there is no doubt whatever that the lieutenant general in command of the army would be summarily relieved of his command and retired.

Senator Culberson, who got the Weir charges into the Congressional Record, complicated the situation by making the following statement:

"In view of what has occurred, I do not feel that I am called upon to disclose where I obtained the information I presented to the Senate during the Philippine debate last Tuesday. I will say this much, however, that I obtained the information from a reputable gentleman, who is neither directly nor indirectly connected with the army or the War department. Had I been disposed to reveal the source of my information, when it was requested in the Senate by Senator Beveridge, I would not have done so after the impertinent, I will not say offensive, manner in which the young senator from Indiana made the inquiry.

"My reply may have seemed to some people evasive to a degree that may have left the impression that I was trying to shield some one in official life. Of course I am not responsible for the construction placed upon my remarks by those bent upon trying to implicate General Miles. They would probably have taken a similar course, even though the circumstances were entirely different. The information was called for officially and in the regular order. It was not produced, but you will observe that it was not officially denied."

The Miles faction in the controversy at army headquarters countered on the war department by claiming that if General Miles had ordered the court-martial of both Lieutenant Arnold and Sergeant Edwards after first calling upon Lieutenant Arnold for an explanation, which General Miles did not consider to be satisfactory. The Miles faction contends that while these charges were made on April 10, 1901, and while Captain West, an inspector-general of the department, had made a report, August 21, 1901, recommending the court-martialing of Sergeant Edwards, but saying that the charges did not warrant a court-martial in Lieutenant Arnold's case, the whole matter was pigeonholed in the office of the judge advocate general for ten months.

As against this the statement is made at the war department that Secretary Root on May 26 wrote a note to Senator Lodge, which was published, that the trial by court-martial of Sergeant Edwards had been ordered and that a further investigation into the culpability of Lieutenant Arnold was in progress.

Kansas City, June 6.—Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, passed through Kansas City last night on his way east from Fort Riley.

Whereas General Miles went through here the day before, attended by several other members of a board convened to observe long-range gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so engaged for several days, he came back yesterday afternoon entirely alone, and in such haste that he had not even reserved a sleeping car berth.

A Journal reporter read to General Miles a special dispatch saying that he was suspected in the White House of having furnished details of the scandal involving Lieutenant Arnold to Senator Culbertson. General Miles' comment was:

"Senator Culberson seems to have made an answer as full as one could make and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or any one could demand."

"But for yourself, General?"

"I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking."

## MRS. M'KINLEY'S FIRST PENSION CHECK

Columbus, O., June 10.—The first check in payment of the pension of Mrs. McKinley was issued by the United States pension agency here yesterday. It calls for $652.78, but hereafter she will receive every three months a check for $1,250.

Mrs. Garfield, who also draws a similar pension through this agency, was given her check for her quarterly pension in the same amount yesterday.

## LIVES LOST BY EARTHQUAKE

San Francisco, June 7.—Upward of 1,000 lives have been lost and half of the city of Ratalhulen, Gautemala, has been destroyed by the eruption of Tacana volcano, according to advices received here to-day by the Chilian steamer Palena, from Valparaiso and way points.

Ratahulen lay several miles back from Champerico, on the coast, and it was at the latter city that the news of the disaster was secured. Earthquakes, it was said, had continued at short intervals every day since the great disturbance of April 18, when the city of Quezaltenango was destroyed.

The shocks have been of sufficient strength to keep the residents of the entire region in a state of terror, and little has been done to repair the damage done by them and the volcanic eruption. Pomice and ashes thrown from the crater have spread a thin coating over the territory surrounding Champerico.

A few days before the Palena left Champerico an earthquake destroyed a small town near Gautemala City, but its name was not learned.

### Oxford Degree for Choate.

London, June 7.—Oxford university, at the forthcoming encenia, an annual commemoration at Oxford, in honor of the founders, will confer the honorary degree of doctor of civil law on Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador.

# MONT PELEE.

## Second Ascent Made by Prof. Heilprin and Others.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, June 4.—George Kennan, accompanied by Messrs. Jaccaci and Varian, arrived here yesterday after an absence of twelve days. Professor Angelo Heilprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is in Martinique under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, and Mr. Leadbetter, are expected to reach Fort de France soon.

Professor Heilprin, Mr. Kennan and Mr. Varian have ascended Mont Pelee. They stood on the very edge of the crater, and looked down on the incandescent mass within. This ascent was made last Sunday, and it was the second time Professor Heilprin climbed the mountain. All the explorers are in perfect health and good spirits. No accidents occurred on the trip up the mountain, although the explorers were exposed to many hardships and dangers. In an interview, Mr. Kennan said:

"I must preface all I have to say by paying the highest possible tribute to Professor Heilprin. He is modest and brave, a superb mountaineer and the nerviest and pluckiest man I ever knew. Professor Heilprin's first ascent of Mont Pelee last Saturday with Mr. Leadbetter was a most awful experience, yet he started a second time undaunted.

"Five of us started for the crater of the volcano last Sunday, and three of us reached our objective. We crossed Lake Palmiste, which is now dry and full of boulders and huge, ragged rocks of trachyte, rhyolite and andesite. We then climbed on up and reached the edge of the crater. We found it to be a huge chasm or crevasse with perpendicular walls. We could not see down into the crater more than one hundred and fifty feet; it was like looking into a white hot furnace. The chasm opens out towards St. Pierre, but the enormous columns of steam cut off the view in that direction. There were hundreds of fumaroles all about us. What was thought to be a cone of cinders in the crater was learned in reality to be a huge pile of gigantic rocks piled up one upon the other. There were crusts of sulphur everywhere, but we saw no ashes or cinders in or near the crater. The whole vast bed of the old crater and of Lake Palmiste is emitting steam through thousands of orifices.

"The ascent to Lake Palmiste is up a long and sharp incline, covered with ashes. These had been soaked by the rain, and as we proceeded there were terrifying gorges full of hot, volcanic debris on each side of us. Every footstep dislodged ashes and our footing was most insecure. There were also clouds of sulphurous smoke through which the sunlight swept at intervals. The ascent was the most trying experience of my life, yet Professor Heilprin, the previous day, had sat, enveloped in darkness, on the lip of what was once Lake Palmiste and had descended the horrible arete in a thunder storm of volcanic clouds and almost complete darkness. Mr. Leadbetter was with him.

"The itinerary of our party," continued Mr. Kennan, "was as follows:

"May 25 we went to Vive plantation, the property of Herman Clerc. Vive is on the River Capot, into which flows the River Fallies from the crater. Vive is in the new volcanic area and our position there was very dangerous. May 23 we went to Basse Pointe. On the 24th we went to St. Pierre, and returned to Basse Pointe by way of Morne Rouge. Our party was the first to make this trip. We followed the old road to the point where the volcanic tornado had swept across it, and from there we followed down the track of the tornado. The spectacle here was truly appalling. There were numberless bodies on every side.

"On the night of the 26th occurred the great explosion of the volcano. All that day Mont Pelee had been vomiting masses of yellow, mud-colored vapor. We now know that his presages a serious explosion. We heard fearful detonations during the 26th, and huge columns of black smoke, alive with lightning-like and terrifying flashes, rose from the crater. One column, which rose to the height of a mile and a half, was lit up like fire from the fierce reflection of the incandescent mass within the crater. The population of Vive plantation became panic-stricken at the eruption and went to Acier, two miles further away. Mr. Jaccaci and I returned to Vive.

"The day had been one of terrifying experiences and of inconceivable grandeur.

"Our party rested the 27th. Mr. Varian and Mr. Jaccaci were not well, and I was very shaky. The ash-laden water caused digestive troubles.

"Another enormous explosion occurred the morning of the 28th, and Vive was declared to be untenable. We all abandoned the plantation, and taking furniture, bedding and provisions we went to Acier, which, from that day was our base.

"The 29th we spent at Morne Rouge, questioning eye witnesses of the catastrophe of May 8. The 30th we tried to ascend to the crater from this side, along the Vale Basse divide. From the crest of the divide we had a wonderful view into the awful Fallaise valley, which was a tremendous seething gorge of terrible volcanic activity. We were driven back by a severe thunder storm and very nearly lost each other in the dense volcanic clouds. We planted a record stake at the highest point we reached, on which we inscribed our names. While at Morne Rouge we saw and interrogated the man who was rescued from the dungeon in St. Pierre, and who is the only real survivor of the city.

"On the 31st we returned to Acier, and at half-past six o'clock in the evening Prof. Heilprin and Mr. Leadbetter came down from their splendid attempt to reach the rim of the crater. Prof. Heilprin said he and Mr. Leadbetter had been enveloped in volcanic clouds and a thunder storm, and that they did not reach the actual rim of the crater itself. I fully realized Prof. Heilprin's danger the next day, when we made the ascent. He is a fearless scientist, and Leadbetter also deserves the highest praise.

"On Sunday, the first of June, the five members of our party, Prof. Heilprin, Mr. Leadbetter, Mr. Jaccaci, Mr. Varian and myself, started to make the ascent. Mr. Jaccaci came down with mountain fever on the Arete, and Mr. Leadbetter became exhausted. They did not reach the crater. June 2 we rested and went to La Trinite, and to-day, the 3rd, we are here safe and sound.

## PELEE AGAIN.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, June 6.—10:15 a. m.—A violent outburst from Mont Pelee, to-day, resulted in the formation of a heavy cloud, similar to that of May 20 last, though it was not so dense. No stones fell, and when the cloud had spread over Fort de France, half and hour later, there was no panic here.

It is noted at Fort de France that the volcanic outbursts coincide with the changes of the moon.

### Bolivian Volcano Active.

New York, June 4.—A dispatch from LaPaz, Bolivia, dated Monday, says that two villages have been destroyed and 750 persons killed by the eruption of a volcano in the territory of Choico. The serious eruption of the volcano continues.

### Woman Whipped.

New Albany, Ind., June 6.—Mrs. Alice Hanger, wife of Otto Hanger, a farmer, living about 30 miles west of this city, was taken from her home last night by a band of twenty whitecappers tied to a tree in the yard and severely switched.

# ARCHDUKE JOHN.

## Disappeared In 1890 After Scandal in Austrian Court.

New York, June 10.—C. P. Wichgel, of Washington, superintendent of a dredging company with offices in this city, has in his possession, according to the Herald, a letter which would appear to prove almost beyond doubt that Archduke John, nephew of the emperor of Austria, who mysteriously disappeared in 1890, while on a voyage in South American waters, lost his life at sea. For twelve years stories that the archduke was still alive have come from various parts of the world. In 1887 an irreconciliable quarrel occurred between the emperor and his nephew, who was imperial archduke of Austria, royal prince of Hungary and grand ducal prince of Tuscany.

The duke was deprived of all his offices. His rank as a soldier was taken from him, his name was stricken from the army list and he was forbidden to appear at court; this despite the fact that no one more than his imperial uncle admired his talents and force of character.

It was at this time, in Vienna, he met a singer whose beauty was attracting great attention throughout Europe. After continued success abroad she came to this country and made her debut at the Thalia theater, in the Bowery, then the home of comic opera. Soon afterward she married the duke in London.

Efforts of friends to settle the quarrel at court were futile and the archduke assuming the name of Johan Orth, bought a vessel in England, assumed command, and, with his wife, sailed for South America. The ship was reported at Ensenada, near Buenos Ayres, and never has been heard from since. Nevertheless recurrent reports that Johan Orth still lives have, it is said, buoyed up the aged archduchess in a Tuscan castle and she has never believed her son to be dead.

Superintendent Wichgel says that while he was superintendent of a dredging company at Ensanda, in 1890, Archduke Johan sailed into port and purchased from him ballast for a trip to Valparaiso, Chili. They had a slight dispute over the weight and the archduke said the ballast was to come out at Valparaiso, where it should be weighed and a draft sent for the difference of price, if there was one. He gave Wichgel a letter of recommendation, which he still keeps.

The ship sailed a few days later and was never sighted afterward. Wichgel says the archduke's wife was not aboard the ship, however, and that he returned to Buenos Ayres after it sailed. No word has ever been received from her, however, and she also has been generally belived to have lost her life on the sea.

# BRITISH SYNDICATE

## To Fight Morgan Combine In Shipping Trade.

London, June 5.—The negotiations of the British and the Canadian governments and some of the other colonial governments with the Cunard line and other lines, comprising what is now termed the Liverpool syndicate, which is opposing the Morgan shipping combine, contemplate, according to the Westminster Gazette, both service of mail and passenger steamers, in conjunction with the Candian Pacific Railway and a fleet of fast freight steamers.

The mail steamers which it is proposed to build will be of enormous size, capable of steaming 25 knots an hour and will be fully equipped for use as armed cruisers, carrying eight quick-firing six-inch guns forward and aft, and broadsides of three four-inch guns. The freight steamers will be sixteen knot vessels, carrying 16,000 tons, dead weight. The Westminster Gazette thinks it probable that Minford Haven will be the port of departure of the fleet. The scheme contemplates a line of steamers running to China, Japan and Australia, from Vancouver, B. C. Canada and Australia are expected to join in paying the subsidies. The draft of the scheme involves the home government guaranteeing a small interest on the capital involved. This would have to be ratified by the house of commons where, says the Westminster Gazette, it will probably meet with opposition.

## BULGARIANS DIVIDE THE STONE RANSOM

Salonica, Roumania, June 10.—The Strouma, a newspaper published at Kerstondil, Bulgaria, says it has transpired that a secret congress of delegates from Kerstondil, Dubnitz and elsewhere met in Sofia at the end of March and arranged for the disposition of the money received as ransom for Miss Ella M. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Madame Tsilka. Karapeoff, alias Tichmopeoff, the leader of the band of brigands which captured the missionaries, was among the delegates, who decided to send bands into Macedonia on a secret mission.

## INEFFICIENT OFFICERS.

London, June 7.—The report of the committee on military education and training, issued to-day, furnishes the strongest official corroboration of the inefficiency of the officers of the British army. The committee's report fills 48 printed pages with caustic criticism of the existing system. The witnesses were unanimous in saying that the junior officers were lamentably deficient in military knowledge, the desire to acquire knowledge and in zeal. The committee declares that many officers do not possess common elementary education.

The report condemns the systems of both Woolwich and Sandhurst where education is "far from satisfactory."

With the view of diminishing the expenses of officers belonging to cavalry regiments, the report recommends that polo tournaments, regimental coaches and the keeping of hounds be forbidden.

The committee recommends an honest system of promotion by merit following upon tests honestly conducted and honestly reported on.

The committee recommends, among other things, that more commissions be offered to the colonies, and that officers be compelled to know either French or German.

## TOWN DESTROYED BY A FIRE

St. Paul, Minn., June 10.—A special from Mochel, B. C., says that that town was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The wind blew a hurricane and in less than four hours after the fire started 24 houses were in ashes. About fifty families are homeless and many had narrow escapes from death.

### Large Elevator Burned.

Philadelphia, June 10—The Germantown Junction Elevator and Warehouse Company's building, 2933 North Broad street, and the grain warehouse of L. J. Miller & Sons, 2931 North Broad street, together with a half dozen dwelling houses in the neighborhood, were destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

# THE COAL STRIKE

## Ugly Feeling Among the Strikers--Trouble Is Feared.

Wilkesbarre, June 9.—President Mitchell left here at 11:05 over the Lehigh Valley railroad for New York, where he will meet Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor, at 7 o'clock at the Manhattan hotel. He expects to return to this city to-morrow morning. Mr. Mitchell went to New York at the request of Mr. Wright, with whom he was in communication to-day. When this information became known, rumors of peace were revived and for a while they flew thick and fast. Mr. Wright, it is believed, will directly represent President Roosevelt. According to Washington dispatches Mr. Wright and Senator Hanna held a conference with the President during the last two days on the strike situation in the anthracite field. Mr. Mitchell said before leaving that he did not know what Mr. Wright wanted to see him for. It is not believed that the President or the commissioner of labor will interfere because they have no authority to do anything more than investigate the causes of strikes.

The "tightening up" process which has been in progress since the antiaracite coal strike began four weeks ago to-day continues. All classes of trades unions in the hard coal belt have taken a hand in helping the miners and the new long-predicted move of the railroaders in the region has been made. The decision of these men at meetings held in different parts of the region yesterday to refuse to aid the companies in their fight against the miners has encouraged the strikers greatly. At Freeland yesterday the railroad men of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad decided to refuse to handle trains carrying deputies, coal and iron police or non-union men. The Lehigh Valley Company men met at the same town, and will not handle soft coal that may be wanted to displace hard fuel, and at Kingstown the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's employes protested against the hauling of soft coal and condemned the action of railroad conductors in acting as deputies.

It is reported that sixty-eight new men were taken into the No. 5 colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke at 3 o'clock this morning. It is not known whether the men are to man the pumps or be placed on guard duty. A crowd gathered near the colliery, but it soon melted away.

The local union at Nanticoke has selected fifty of its men to act as special policemen in the boroughs. The sheriff has sworn in some of the men, and will swear in the others during the day. Some of the engineers at Pittston who have been working all along did not go to work to-day. There was a cave-in at Huckestown, a short distance from Pittston, to-day, but no one was hurt and no damage was done.

### Commissioner Wright Investigating

New York, June 9.—Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, said to-day that for him to tell whom he expected to see or what he intended to do might seriously interfere with his investigation of the anthracite coal miners' strike. He said that under sections 7 and 8 of the law under which the labor bureau is operated, charged the commissioner to investigate and report on all labor disputes.

"Of course," said Mr. Wright, "I can not interfere or act as arbitrator. Although possessing no power under present conditions, as a patriotic citizen Mr. Roosevelt is interested in settling this trouble. He cannot interfere, but can advise or suggest, and the official investigation may reveal chinks in the situation which have not, as yet been touched upon in the general report, and upon which he may be able to act. He wants all the information obtainable, and all the energies of my department are being directed to that end. Perhaps we may be able to discover something below the surface. I shall hold a conference this evening, and don't anticipate I shall have any trouble in getting the information asked for."

### To Take Strikers' Places.

Huntington, W. Va., June 9.—One hundred Hungarians from Pennsylvania left here to-day for the Tug River coal field on the Norfolk & Western railroad, to work in the mines. The operators say that several hundred more are en route.

### Mines Being Flooded.

Hazleton, June 9.—Unable to secure firemen and pump-runners, J. S. Wentz & Co. will permit the Hazelbrook colliery to be flooded. Coxe's Stockton colliery is reported by the mine workers as filling with water, owing to the depleted force of firemen and pumpmen. The mine workers have given permission to the local light companies to haul culm for their plants from abandoned banks. A committee of citizens went to Mauch Chunk to-day to protest against the stationing of deputies at the Yorktown colliery by Sheriff Gombert, of Carbon county.

Sheriff Jacobs has been appealed to by Coxe Brothers & Company, to furnish protection to non-union men on their way to and from work.

Supt. Kudlick, of Coxe Brothers & Co., was attacked by women on the streets of Freeland to-day, but he was not injured. About 800 strikers gathered to-day at Ebervale, and about 1,000 at Jeddo to intercept traction cars carrying non-union men from North Side collieries. Sheriff Jacobs was notified last night of the strikers' intentions, and accompanied by eight special officers, took an early car to Freeland, to prevent any demonstration. The mine workers learned last night that the sheriff had been appealed to for protection.

At Jeddo cars were stopped and boarded by strikers, but no non-unionists were found on board. Secretary Gallagher talked to the men at Jeddo, and told them it was for the best interests of all that they discontinue these tactics. They retired upon his advice, and when an hour later a car carrying the sheriff and officers came along, no strikers were in evidence. The sheriff proceeded from Freeland to Wilkesbarre.

A. Pardee & Co. to-day issued a statement that they have no intention of starting up operations at Cranberry colliery under present conditions. It was reported last night that an effort would be made to-day to resume work at the Cranberry washery.

### Mines Open With Non-Union Men.

Scranton, Pa., June 9.—The fifth week of the anthracite miners' strike opened with the four large companies operating in the Lackawanna region determined to get one more of its washeries in working condition. The Lackawanna has its Diamond and Bellevue washeries working with their full equipment of hands to-day.

These workmen are mostly picked up from among fire and driver bosses. The Erie company proposes to get one of its Dunmore washeries working to-morrow, and the Delaware & Hudson is marshaling its forces of imported men at Olyphant and Carbondale for the purpose of starting a washery working at each of these places.

The Ontario & Western took a force of fifty imports to its Briggs washery in the back portion of Hyde Park last night and is to-day adjusting the carriers to its culm piles and will start washing coal to-morrow. The strikers in that neighborhood are active to-day and will use every persuasion possible to keep this place idle.

District President Nichols to-day received reports of the desertions of many of the men who were working in strikers' places in the fire rooms at Carbondale and Peckville, and he predicts that by the middle of the week the companys will practically be without any of their old hands.

# WHITELAW REID

## Now Settled In London to Await the Coronation.

London, June 9.—Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, who arrived at Queenstown Saturday, on the Cunard line steamer Umbria, is now comfortably settled in the capacious Brook House here. Mr. Reid's first day in England was a busy one. It was nearly 4 o'clock Sunday morning before he arrived at Euston station, where the royal carriages which had been sent to convey Mr. Reid to Brook House, were in waiting. In spite of the hour, J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., Edmund Lincoln Bayliss, of New York, and William Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, who are secretaries to the special envoy, were on the platform to greet their chief.

Early in the day Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Collins, C. B., equerries assigned by King Edward to the special embassy, called informally upon Mr. Reid, to pay their respects. The equerries placed their services at his disposal and conveyed to him their congratulations upon his arrival in London. These calls were particularly pleasant, as officially the duties of the equerries are not supposed to begin until later in the month, when Mr. Reid will formally begin his work.

Mr. Reid made an early call upon Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, who returned the visit later in the day. All the members of the United States embassy also went to Brook House during the day, as did the secretaries of the special embassy. A number of personal friends also called. Last evening there was a quiet, family dinner at Brook House at which Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander W. F. Cowles, formerly naval attache to the United States embassy in London, was the only guest.

Mr. Reid's plans have hardly yet been determined. To-day he presented his credentials to Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary. Wednesday he will dine with Mr. and Mrs. Choate upon the occasion of their dinner to King Edward and Queen Alexandra. A number of formal dinners have been arranged in Mr. Reid's honor, while Brook House itself will be the scene of many brilliant gatherings before the special embassy returns to the United States.

Presiding at a concert held on board the Umbria, last Friday night, in aid of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, Mr. Reid said that King Edward was following in the footsteps of his worthy mother, who was always referred to in the United States, not as Queen Victoria, but simply as "The Queen." He said also that the eyes of the whole world were turned to King Edward's coronation and that he hoped his majesty would live long to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious mother.

### MANY SWEDES COMING.

Copenhagen, June 9.—Emigration from this port to the United States is assuming increased proportions. The emigrants are mostly young Swedes, who are leaving for America, partly on account of the more stringent military service regulations.

### To Obliterate Polish.

Berlin, June 7.—The lower house of the Prussian diet to-day passed the third reading of the bill providing for Germanizing the Polish provinces of Prussia.

## MARK TWAIN AS PILOT.

St. Louis, June 7.—"Mark Twain" late yesterday afternoon unveiled the memorial tablet which marks the birthplace of Eugene Field. It is upon the front of a dingy tenement house, No. 634 South Broadway. The ceremonies were witnessed by the Count and Countess Rochambeau, the Count de LaFayette, the French envoys and the officials of the World's Fair. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Mark Twain, at the pilot wheel on the Mississippi, he helped to immortalize, and the Countess de Rochambeau christening the craft with the name of the world-famous Missourian, were the stirring sights on the river excursion in honor of the distinguished French guests. Mr. Clemens' farewell to the historic stream was impressive. He was at the wheel for nearly a half hour. Soundings were taken by the captain of the vessel, and the result of each throw of the lead was called up to the pilot house in the usual way, the pilot responding as was the custom in the days, forty years ago, when Mr. Clemens was a pilot on the river.

The steamboat for the excursion was the city's harbor boat, an old craft that has been used for municipal service for many years. The christening of the boat was Mayor Wells' idea.

A luncheon was had on the boat, during which Mark Twain, David R. Francis, president of the Exposition company; M. Michel, commissioner general from France to the exposition; Mayor Wells, M. Guillemin, first secretary of the French embassy at Washington, and Alexander N. Demenil, of St. Louis, made speeches.

## CONTROL OF TAMMANY.

New York, June 4.—According to the Brooklyn Eagle the opposing factions of Tammany will raise a fund of $1,000,000 for the fight for the control of that organization. The paper says:

"Tammany Hall is about to break the record in the raising of funds for political purposes, if the story told to-day to a representative of the Eagle is true. It originated with a district leader of the organization and has been corroborated as to amounts by several of his colleagues. This is the story:

"A fund of $500,000 is now being raised by the opponents of the Croker-Sullivan combination, to be expended in the primary fights in September. The Carroll-Van Wyck leaders, aided by powerful financial interests, are said to be getting that vast sum together for the purpose of extirminating the Croker influence in Tammany Hall. Information of this project has reached Richard Croker in England, and he is said to have advised his followers to raise as large an amount, if it is necessary, to defeat the plans of his enemies."

## TELEPHONING FROM TRAIN.

Louisville, Ky., June 4.—Telephoning from a moving train was accomplished by means of the invention of Dr. A. D. Jones, a citizen of Louisville. The first intimation that the feat was a success came when a telephone bell rang in the office of A. M. McCracken, general superintendent of the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad, and a conversation was held with Dr. Jones on a train going at a speed of ten miles an hour.

Dr. Jones secured a patent on his invention—known to the patent office at Washington as a traveling contact device—two or three weeks ago and immediately interested Atilla Cox, president of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad, to the extent that he was given authority to make a practical test at some point on the Henderson route. Dr. Jones selected a mile of track between Cloverport and Stephensport, at Holt's bottom, for the test, and a car for his use preliminary to the trial was placed at his disposal.

### Boers Want to Go Back.

Denver, June 7.—The 27 Boer refugees in this city have formulated an appeal to the British ambassador at Washington relative to their return to South Africa. These 27 speak for the 90 Boers who are in Colorado. They ask that arrangements be made for their return to South Africa and promise to be law-abiding citizens. The appeal has been forwarded to Washington.

# BOER SURRENDER.

## Events Succeeding the Close of Peace Negotiations.

Pretoria, Transvaal, June 4.—The ballot of the Boers at Vereening, resulted in 54 votes in favor of surrender and six against it.

Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commandos, which will take place on the race course. All the Boers are allowed perfect freedom.

The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will be impossible until a system of supply depots for the outlying districts is established.

General Baden-Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads and telegraph will be handed over to the civil authorities as soon as possible, and the restrictions of martial law will be gradually relaxed. The Boer delegates, who, during the peace negotiations were stiff, formal and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the commandants are returning to their commandos in order to explain the situation.

General Louis Botha, the Boer commandant-general, has written an open letter to the burghers, thanking them for their obedience in the past and expecting them to be loyal in their obedience to the new government.

Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereening, in which the British commander-in-chief said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best possible impression, and drew forth a hearty response from General Beyers, the chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

The departure of the Boer commandos from Vereeninging for their various districts was marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying them started late, and, the night being extremely cold, the sentries along the railroad track lighted huge bonfires round which groups of Boers and Britons gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene. The late opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again No More," and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and the burghers entwining one another in their demonstrations of joy. In brief, the scenes at the departure of the trains resembled nothing so much as the starting of huge picnic parties. The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the Rand. Flags were displayed everywhere and thanksgiving services were held in all towns.

London, June 4.—In the house of commons to-day the government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward, as follows:

"His majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener, and being desirous, in recognition of such services to confer on him some signal mark of his favor, recommends that he, the king, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000."

John Dillon, William Redmond and Swift MacNeil, Irish Nationalists, announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage.

A resolution giving effect to his majesty's message will be discussed to-morrow.

Durban, Natal, June 4.—The Times of Natal, states that Lord Kitchener has left for England, and that General Littleton is acting commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa.

London, June 4.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will make his financial statement to the house of commons this evening. Reviewing, in the house of commons, this afternoon, the necessities of the situation now that the South African war is terminated, the chancellor of the exchequer forecasted the purport of his statement, saying that the new taxes, including the duty on grain, would be retained in order to raise the money required, but if there is any surplus, it will be devoted to the redemption of part of the national debt.

## EARL CADOGAN.

London, June 5.—Earl George Henry Cadogan, who has just announced his intention of resigning from the post of lord lieutenant of Ireland, has been viceroy at Dublin since 1895. He is now in his 63d year, and has held comparatively few offices. In 1873 he was elected to




parliament, in 1875 he was made under secretary for war and from 1886 to 1892 he was lord privy seal. Lady Cadogan, whose entertainments in Dublin have been notable for their size and splendor, is the daughter of the second Earl of Craven, and is one of the most admirable leaders in British aristocratic society.

## NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, June 7.—M. Rouvier to-day accepted the portfolio of finance in the new Combes ministry and the cabinet is thus completed.

The new French cabinet is constituted as follows: Premier, minister of the interior and minister of public worship, Senator Combes; minister of justice, Senator Valle; minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse; minister of war, General Andre; minister of marine, M. Pelletan; minister of public instruction, Senator Chaumi; minister of public works, M. Marujouls; minister of colonies, M. Donnergue; minister of commerce, M. Trouille.

## WATER FAMINE AT HONG KONG

San Francisco, June 9.—The Pacific mail steamer, City of Pekin, arrived last night from the Orient, bringing the news of a water famine in Hong Kong. The wells of the city have run dry and in order to supply the city with water, tugs were kept running between the city and the main land. The officers of the Pekin state that the drouth affected the Chinese mostly at the time the vessel left.

# HANNA'S SPEECH

## In Favor of the Panama Route for the Canal.

Washington, June 5.—When the senate convened to-day to resume, at 2 o'clock, the consideration of the Isthmian canal bill, five large maps depicting various phases of the canal question were displayed about the walls of the chamber, to enable Mr. Hanna (Ohio) who was to speak upon the matter, to illustrate his remarks. It was noticeable that on one of the maps all the volcanoes were marked, the active volcanoes being indicated in red and the extinct in black. It was a very unusual thing for such diagrams to be displayed in the senate, and they attracted much attention.

Consideration then was resumed of the military academy bill. Mr. Bate (Tenn.) continued his objection, begun yesterday, to the amount provided by the measure for the improvements at West Point. He considered such appropriations as extravagant.

Mr. Bate moved to amend by striking from the bills all propositions relating to proposed improvements at West Point involving an expenditure ultimately of $6,500,000.

Mr. Warren (Wyo.), in charge of the bill, said the proposed improvements were absolutely necessary, many of the buildings constituting the academy having been in use since 1816. They were unsanitary, uncomfortable and inconvenient. They were unworthy of the United States and unfitted for the purposes for which they were used. The contemplated improvements were entirely necessary. During the course of a few years the academy would be rebuilt properly and at not too great expense.

The bill was passed without amendment.

At 2 o'clock the isthmian canal bill was taken up and Mr. Hanna began his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua route. He began with a review of the passing of transportation throughout the world. Mr. Hanna said we had passed the sentimental stage and reached the practical stage. It was now a question that if we wanted a canal for our commerce we wanted the best canal.

Washington, June 5.—The House today proceeded, without preliminary business, with the consideration of the anti-anarchy bill. Mr. Sibley (Pa.), the first speaker, earnestly favored the passage of the bill. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sibley said:

"When loving hands consigned to mother earth the mortal remains of William McKinley, the sense of justice, which is so predominant in American character, demanded in unmistakable tones, that there should be made the clear and distinct declaration that those who plotted against the government and advocated the murder of rulers should find that a land enriched by the blood of patriots and martyrs is too small to hold those who should conspire for its overthrow. The patriotism of our nation believed that almost the first act of the American Congress would be to so legislate that in the future neither a Johann Most nor an Emma Goldman, the more responsible authors of such crime, should escape punishment. Notwithstanding the fact that the first recommendation by the President, in his annual address to Congress, dealt with the subject, six months have rolled around and for the first time it is a topic of discussion in this body."

In closing he said: "In the strength of our purpose and endowed with the courage of our convictions, we will send to anarchy and all her brood, the message that Garfield once delivered, when, upon the death of Lincoln, this nation was plunged in panic and despair, 'God reigns and the government at Washington still lives.'"

Mr. Sibley was warmly applauded when he concluded.

Mr. Loud (Cal.) opposed the bill. He said he sympathized with the motives which prompted the proposed legislation, but, nevertheless he believed congress was about to act on impulse. If the matter went over until the next session he did not think it would ever be heard of again.

Mr. Woote (Texas) and Mr. Dearmond (Mo.) also questioned the wisdom of the passage of the bill.

### AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO.

Washington, June 4.—The census report on agriculture in Colorado, just issued, shows that the 24,700 farms of the state enumerated June 1, 1900, were valued at $100,344,035. Of this valuation 15 per cent was in buildings, and the remainder in land and other improvements than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $4,746,765, and live stock, $49,954,311, making the total value of farm property $161,045,111. The total value of farm products of the state for 1900, was $35,048,576, of which 49 per cent was animal products, and the remainder in crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms and ranges. The total value of farm products exceeds that of 1899 by 152 per cent. The gross farm income for 1899 was $26,865,746, and income upon investment, 17 per cent.

### PRENTIS' SUCCESSOR.

Washington, June 4. — President Roosevelt has found a competent man willing to undergo the dangers of another eruption of Mont Pelee, in the island of Martinique. He is John P. Jewell, of Galena, Ill., who appeared before the board of officers at the state department and was examined to ascertain his fitness to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Consul Prentis, at St. Pierre. His nomination was sent to the senate to-day. The department is that he may relieve Consul Ayme, whose post is at Guadeloupe and who has been compelled to attend not only to consular business of his own island, but to that of Martinique as well.

### COURT MARTIAL RECORDS.

Washington, June 9.—The records of the court martial proceedings in the case of General Smith, who was tried in the Philippines for alleged cruelty in the prosecution of the campaign in Samar, reached the war department to-day. The papers were placed directly in the hands of Secretary Root, without having gone through the usual channels. The secretary will take the case to the White House for the President's consideration, and meanwhile no statement in regard to it is available at the war department.

### MISS TAYLOR'S DISMISSAL.

Washington, June 9.—Representative Shallenberger, of Nebraska, a member of the house committee on civil service reform, to-day introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of war to communicate to the house "the causes and reason for the dismissal of Rebecca J. Taylor from her position in the classified service of the war department."

Miss Taylor is the clerk recently dismissed by the war department for writing letters to the press, criticising the President in connection with the administration of Philippine affairs.

### Roosevelt Glad War Is Over.

Washington, June 9.—President Roosevelt had among his callers to-day Gen. J. M. Bell, who was accompanied by Charles E. Price, a prominent resident of Edinburgh, Scotland. In the course of their conversation the President expressed to Mr. Price his gratification at the ending of the war in South Africa, and indulged the hope that the British and Boers would rapidly amalgamate and settle down to their accustomed daily pursuits.

### Gone to Oyster Bay.

Washington, June 9.—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by her sister, Miss Carew, Miss Roosevelt and the children, and some of the domestics of the White House, left Washington this morning on the Dolphin for Oyster Bay, where she will pass the summer. The President will follow them for a short visit as soon as public affairs will permit.


## "Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered here about to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hexham, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.


# NEW DIPLOMATS.

## Herbert to Succeed Lord Pauncefote at British Embassy.

Washington, June 4.—Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington was announced to-day. The Hon. Michael Herbert succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador and Senor De Ojeda succeeds the Duke De Arcas as Spanish minister.

Notice of Mr. Herbert's appointment came to the state department to-day through the British embassy here. It simply confirmed the judgment of the officials as to the succession and is welcomed by them. At present Mr. Herbert occupies a place without a counterpart in the American diplomatic service. He is first secretary of embassy at Paris, but with the rank of minister plenipotentiary. In very few instances does the British government employ an official of such high rank in the office of secretary of embassy.

The change in the Spanish legation here came as a distinct surprise to all but the intimate friends of the Duke De Arcos. He came to the United States as first Spanish minister after the war, and naturally his position was a very delicate one, requiring the exhibition of infinite tact to avoid unpleasant incidents. He was very successful in his mission while socially his relations have been very pleasant. It is understood that the change is attributable entirely to the retiring minister's desire to secure the best possible treatment for his impaired vision which has caused him much and growing concern. Therefore, he has secured a transfer to the Spanish legation at Brussels. There he will be as near as practicable to an eye specialist who already has undertaken his treatment at inconvenient intervals.

Senor De Odeja, who succeeds the Duke De Arcos, comes to Washington with excellent credentials. He was secretary of the Spanish peace commission at Paris and is at present minister to Langier.

### OLD LIBERTY BELL.

Washington, June 9.—The liberty bell arrived here to-day en route to Philadelphia from the Charleston exposition, where it has been on exhibition. The arrival of the bell was marked with brief patriotic exercises and thousands of people passed before the car throughout the day and viewed the bell. The special train conveying the bell and the committee of Philadelphia citizens appointed to bring it home reached the Pennsylvania depot here shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. It was immediately switched on the Sixth street side track, alongside the station.

The bell, mounted on a staging of heavy timber, rested on a platform car.

The ceremonies began with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the United States marine band. President MacFarland, of the board of commerce, then delivered the address. Chairman Wilson H. Brown, of the joint committee of the councils of Philadelphia responded. Following this the Marine band played Sousa's "Liberty Bell."

The crowd was then permitted to pass by the car. A number of children were lifted onto the car, while little bunches of flowers from other children placed on the car were carefully laid on top of the bell. During the exercises the minutemen of the district, in Colonial uniform, took a position in front of the car, where they remained through the day. The Marine and other bands remained through the day and played patriotic selections at intervals.

The car will remain here over night and will proceed to Philadelphia at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Philadelphia, June 10.—The Liberty Bell, which has been on exhibition at Charleston, was brought back to this city to-day, and replaced in its position in Independence Hall. The train bearing the famous relic reached here from Washington at 9 o'clock, and a half hour later it was hauled in the streets to its old resting place, escorted by troops and bands of music. Thousands of people stood along the route of march and cheered as the precious bit of metal passed. At Independence Hall Mayor Ashbridge welcomed the bell home on behalf of the city.

### ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Washington, June 9.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Army—Brigadier Generals John C. Bates and George W. Davis to be major generals. Colonels to be brigadier generals—Theo. F. Wint, 6th cavlalry; Frank D. Baldwin, 27th infantry; Jesse M. Lee, 30th infantry; Wm. H. Carter, assistant adjutant general; Major to be brigadier general, Tasker H. Bliss; commissary surgeon general for a period of four years with rank of briadier general, Col. Wm. H. Forwood, assistant surgeon general.

Henry Terrill, United States attorney for the western district of Texas; Silas A. McFarland, Iowa, now consul at Nottingham, to be consul at Rechenberg, Austria; Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, now consul at Reychenberg, to be consul at Nottingham, England.

### THE CHICAGO'S OFFICERS.

Washington, June 7.—The navy department this morning gave out the following statement concerning the court of inquiry which investigated the case of the American officers arrested at Venice:

"The court of inquiry recommends trial, by court martial, of Lieutenant John S. Doddridge, U. S. N.; Captain Robert F. Wynn, U. S. M. C., and Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Lebbeter, U. S. N., on the charge of unbecoming behavior in public, and that no further action be taken in the case of Naval Cadet James C. Kress, U. S. N., and Private Wilfred Lantry, U. S. M. C. Admiral Crowninshield has disapproved the opinion and recommendation of the court of inquiry, where it is adverse to the officers, on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient."

### HOTELS TO COME DOWN.

Washington, June 9.—The secretary of war has notified the owners of the Hygeia Hotel and other private establishments on the military reservation at Fort Monroe, Va., that the land occupied by them is urgently needed for military purposes, and their buildings and contents must be removed within a reasonable time. This action is taken on the recommendation of a board of army officers appointed to consider the subject, and is in accordance with an opinion given by Judge Advocate General Davis as to the law in the case. It is the purpose of the department to extend the batteries at this post and to erect a number of new buildings for purely military purposes.

### PRESIDENT WILL GO.

Washington, June 5.—The President has promised Representative McLaughlin, of California, and John F. Hughes, of Los Angeles, the organizer of "Teddy's Terrors," that he will visit Los Angeles some time during the spring of 1903.

# ANTI-ANARCHY BILL

## Measure Passed by the House--Other Congressional News.

Washington, June 9.—When the House met to-day the pending question coming over from Saturday was, on the motion of Mr. Dearmond (Mo.) to recommit the antianarchy bill, with instructions to strike out section 3, which made the killing of foreign ambassadors and ministers punishable with death, and section 13, which creates the legal presumption, in all prosecutions under the act, that the officers to be protected by its provisions are engaged in the performance of their official duties at the time the offense is committed. The roll was called.

The motion was lost by a vote of 71 to 125. The vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Lanham (Tex.) demanding the ayes and nays. The bill was passed.

Mr. Hitt, from the committee on foreign affairs, presented a resolution which, after reciting the fact that peace had been established in South Africa, calls upon the secretary of state for a complete list of American citizens now detained as prisoners of war in South Africa and for information as to what action is being taken to secure their release. The resolution was adopted without division.

The House then, under the order made last week, proceeded with the consideration of the bill to "transfer certain forest reserves to the control of the department of agriculture and to authorize game and fish preserves in forest reserves."

Mr. Lacy (Iowa), in charge of the bill, explained the growing interest in forest reserves as a means of conserving the water supply and for the protection of game.

### Affairs in the Senate.

Washington, June 9.—Soon after the senate convened to-day a report was made from the committee on Indian affairs of an investigation made by that committee of the conduct of W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, with respect to the leasing of certain Indian lands of the Standing Rock Reservation, South Dakota. The committee reported that there was no foundation for the charges made and that the conduct of Commissioner Jones was entirely unselfish. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Simmons (N. C.) then addressed the senate in support of the bill for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountains. At the conclusion of Mr. Simmons' speech consideration was begun of the naval appropriation bill.

The bill as reported to the senate carries appropriations aggregating $78,165,383.

During the reading of the bill a committee amendment was offered by Mr. Hale and adopted appropriating $657,300 for the construction of buildings at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard.

# NAVAL MANEUVERS

## On a Larger Scale Than Ever Before in America.

Washington, June 7.—The navy department has made public the orders for the assembling, next winter, of the vessels of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European stations to participate in the most extensive fleet maneuvers ever attempted by the navy in the West Indies. The orders recite that about November 15 next the department will assemble all available vessels of the stations named and about January 1, 1903, these vessels will be gathered at Culebra, Porto Rico, or Guantanamo, Cuba, and organized and drilled for two months as a fleet. The commanders in chief of the three stations are given special orders to govern their respective commands. Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, is directed to assemble his vessel at Hampton Roads, Va., about November 15, and proceed to the scene of the maneuvers. He is directed to hold drills in the meantime with a view of inspiring healthy rivalry among gun crews, to encourage officers and men to invent appliances to quicken ammunition handling and the loading of guns, to do away with tiresome lectures to the enlisted men and to pay special attention to gun pointing, all this to increase the efficiency of the squadron and discover which of the officers and men are able to handle the ships to the best advantage in the maneuvers. Rear Admiral Sumner, commanding the South Atlantic station, is directed to assemble his vessels at Bahia, Brazil, not later than December 5, fill with coal and report his readiness to sail north with vessels coaled and provisioned by December 12. Admiral Sumner also is directed to institute a system of progressive drills in order to bring his squadron up to the highest possible point of perfection. Rear Admiral Crowninshield is charged to gather the vessels of the European station at Gibraltar not later than November 25, to coal there, and then proceed, on December 10, to the Cape Verde islands, where the vessels will coal again and be in readness to leave for the West Indies on December 15. From the receipt of the orders up to the time of departure for the maneuvers, the vessels of the squadron are expected to hold regularly such drills as will best fit them for the big evolutions.

The naval bureaus of equipment, steam engineering, construction and ordnance have received special instructions to see that the vessels of the great fleet have supplies of clothing and provisions and are in thorough repair in time for the maneuvers.

The list of vessels which will take part is as follows:

Kearsarge, Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, the new Maine (probably), Olympia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Albany, Chicago, San Francisco, Newark, Atlanta, Detroit, Montgomery, Nashville, Marietta, Machias, as many of the half hundred or more torpedo boats and destroyers as are available at the time, and a fleet of naval colliers.

### Fowler Bill to Go Over.

Washington, June 10.—At a conference of the Republican members of the house held last night, it was decided to postpone further consideration of the Fowler bill for the revision of the banking and currency laws until a conference to be held on the first Tuesday after the assembling of congress next December.

Instructions on conduct of Philippine commission at Rome made public by Secretary Root. Governor Taft told to make only tentative negotiations for purchase of friars' lands.


# I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEERE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.


# WRIGHT GETS FACTS

## Mine Strike Leader Gives Inside Facts for the President.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 10.—President Mitchell is expected to arrive here from New York late this afternoon. Some significance is placed on his visit to Commissioner Wright, because of the fact

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

that he went to the metropolis to give the labor commissioner some inside information for the benefit of President Roosevelt.

The report of an interview with President Mitchell in New York is as follows:

"I have little to say further than that I have talked with Commissioner Wright, and have explained to him the situation from the miners' standpoint, and have told him of the causes which led up to the strike.

"Was there any suggestion of a settlement made during the interview?" President Mitchell was asked.

"No, I understand that Commissioner Wright was simply seeking information for an official report under the law."

"Did Commissioner Wright explain to you President Roosevelt's views concerning the trouble?"

"He did not."

The mining superintendents in this valley said to-day there was no change in the conditions at their collieries. Water is slowly accumulating in many of the mines throughout the entire region. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is stated, on good authority, that the mines are not in as good condition as they were when the strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen began. About twenty-five men who were engaged in fighting fires at the Jersey mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company deserted their posts. This is said to be a serious matter for the company, which is short of men.

# MAJ. GLENN'S TRIAL

## He Was Charged With Administering the Water Cure.

Manila, June 7.—The trial by court-martial at Catbalogan, Island of Samar, of Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, who was charged with administering the water cure to Filipinos, is concluded.

The defense claims to have proved that the water cure is not cruel, and that it has been frequently practiced by the police of the principal cities of America for the purpose of extorting information. The defense claims also to have proved at the trial that the Filipino guide to whom Major Glenn administered the water cure was a traitor and ought, under all the laws of war, to have been shot, that but for the fact that he alone had certain information he would have been shot; that the guide was a guerilla and not even entitled to the laws of war; that the presidente and members of police force of the town where the water cure was administered are now in Bilibid prison in Manila on information obtained through his guide; and that, in addition, the water cure is being used in the United States.

Major Glenn's counsel declared also at the trial that the water cure is regarded as a necessity in the Philippine islands by both Spaniards and insurgents that it is not dangerous to life and not especially painful, although it is very unpleasant, and that Major Glenn himself personally underwent the water cure before he administered it to the guide, and in exactly the same manner in which it was given to the Filipinos.

### Expenditures in Cuba.

Washington, June 3.—By a party vote the house military affairs committee today decided to table the resolution asking for information concerning expenditures in Cuba. The Democrats gave notice of making a minority report.

### FIRE AT ELMORE.

Elmore, O., June 10.—Smouldering ruins now mark the spot where, until this morning, stood the flouring mill operated and owned by J. G. Metsch. The fire, which was one of the worst that ever visited Elmore, followed a terrific explosion, the result, as many believe, of spontaneous combustion. Smoke and flames burst from the windows instantly following the explosion and Frank House, who had gone to an upper story to do some sweeping, barely escaped with his life. Five others escaped by jumping from an upper story window.

The fire started about 8 a. m., and in a short time it was beyond control. The building was erected and equipped in 1882 at a cost of $50,000, and when it burned to-day was well stored with flour and grain. One carload of flour standing on the railroad switch close to the mill was destroyed. The mill has long been Elmore's leading industry and the loss will be keenly felt as it is not likely another one will be built.

Several buildings on Toledo street caught fire and it was with the greatest difficulty that the flames were kept from spreading into a conflagration involving a large portion of the city.

### BIG IMPORTING FIRM CHARGED WITH FRAUD

New York, June 10.—Martin L. Cohn and Abram S. Rosenthal, composing the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., importers of Japanese silks, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on the charge of having fraudulently made entries of silk and cotton goods, imported from Yokohoma. There were three specific complaints against them, involving $500, $250 and $5,000, of which sums the government was alleged to have been defrauded. Commissioner Shields fixed bail in the sum of $10,000 each for each offense, making $30,000 bail for each man. The prisoners furnished bail.

Horse stolen from Gideon Stbley caused recovery of $1,000 worth of goods by refusing to let the thief drive it past stable where Sibley kept it. Thief abandoned rig and ran.

# THE NAVAL BILL.

## Amendments Providing for Building by the Government of Four War Vessels Agreed To.

Washington, June 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) introduced a resolution directing the committee on civil service and retrenchment to investigate the case of Rebecca J. Taylor, a clerk in the war department, who was discharged from her position for the alleged reason of criticising the administration's Philippine policy in a communication to the press. The committee was directed to investigate the reasons for her discharge.

The resolution went over under the rule.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being that providing for the construction of two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats.

Mr. Perkins, a member of the committee on naval affairs, argued that some of the vessels of the navy ought to be constructed at government navy yards and he urged that the admirably equipped government yards ought to be utilized.

This policy, he said, was demanded by the labor unions.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) asked if this was a demand or a request on the part of the labor unions.

"I mean that it is a request," replied Mr. Perkins. "They maintain that it is to the interests of the government that the navy yards belonging to the people should be utilized for building vessels.

Mr. Perkins discussed the depth of water at various ship yard docks in the country, showing that the depth of water at the government's yards was greater ordinarily than at private yards. He maintained that, with conditions equal, the government yards, "having been entirely emancipated from politics," war vessels could be built at such yards as cheaply as at private yards and certainly within the contract price. He maintained that the increased cost of construction in government yards on account of the 8-hour law was more than offset by the immense salaries paid the management in private yards.

In his opinion, the government could be protected from excessive costs of ships by the utilization of the advantages of government yards.

At the conclusion of Mr. Perkins' speech, without further comment, the committee amendments to the building of two each of battleships, of cruisers and gunboats, was agreed to.

The naval appropriation bill was then passed.

# MILES A POLITICIAN.

## Asked Hoar to Hold Up Philippines Bill.

Chicago, June 10.—The Record-Herald publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:

Three or four days before the Philippine bill was passed in the Senate Gen. Massachusetts, at the latter's hotel. Thereal Miles called on Senator Hoar, of conversation followed

"Senator, can you not have the vote on the Philippine bill postponed for a week or two?" asked General Miles.

"I do not see how that is possible," replied Senator Hoar. "We have an agreement to vote next Tuesday, and these agreements are almost invariably adhered to in the Senate."

"But is not there some way in which you can secure a postponement, if only for a few days?"

"What could be gained by it? Why should we seek postponement?" inquired the senator.

"For this reason," replied the general commanding the army. "If we can gain a little more time we can bring out such damaging facts concerning the conduct of the army in the Philippines that the bill may not pass at all."

Senator Hoar could not see his way clear to making an effort to secure postponement of the vote, even with the inducement that the general commanding the army might be able to make enough damaging enclosures concerning the conduct of his soldiers in the field to have an effect upon the vote in the Senate. In fact, Mr. Hoar did not try to secure a postponement, and was somewhat surprised at the character of the proposal made to him. Before leaving Washington for his home in Massachusetts Senator Hoar told a few of his friends of General Miles' suggestion, and the incident has given rise to a great deal of comment.

### THIRTEEN FIRE VICTIMS.

Chicago, June 10.—While a score of men, some manacled, some in straitjackets, many wild with the madness of drink and drug, beat furiously at the double-barred windows of the St. Luke Society sanitarium at Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, yesterday afternoon, flame and smoke rushed up stairway and elevator shaft.

Life after life went out in the fierce fire or ebbed away as the victims lay crushed and bleeding on the stone pavement. The count thus far shows a death list of thirteen. Among the victims was Alderman Kent, of the Fifth ward.

The flames, starting shortly after 3 o'clock, spread with incredible swiftness. The inmates, victims of liquor, morphine, cocaine and other drugs, found escape cut off almost instantly. Iron bars and heavy wire netting guarded the windows. Back and forth through the upper halls the patients ran, shrieking in terror. In the violent wards were men chained to cots and locked within cell-like rooms. There was no time to free them. They perished amid their terrible struggles for freedom.

Semimaniacs beat at the bars and tore their scant clothing as they found egress blocked. One patient, hammer in hand, fought his companions desperately. Fierce, animal-like roars came from the windows. Men with horror peering out from their eyes and foam on their lips wrenched at iron bariers until the blood flowed in streams from their hands. Several who found windows unguarded on lower floors leaped to the pavement and were either killed or badly injured.

Those who perished in one of the most terrible fires Chicago has seen in years were:

KENT, ALDERMAN WILLIAM E.

WATTLES, A. W., Kent's attendant.

NEWELL, S. G., 474 South Fairfield avenue.

HARRINGTON, JOSEPH, salesman, 11 Carpenter street.

DALZELL, SAMUEL, paper-hanger.

KNAPMAN, JOHN B., 1049 Fifty-fourth street.

BAUMANN, MRS. M., from Florence Crittenden mission, 1349 Wabash avenue.

BISHOP, J. E., St. Louis, Mo.

RIBBECK, GEORGE A., Hillsdale, Mich.

GOTT, G. S., printer, La Vergne, Ill.

BOYD, DR. B. H., 3322 Calumet avenue; died at Mercy hospital.

MEARS, T. F., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

MORRISON, MALCOLM, 140 Vedder street.

Spectacular features abounded. There were thrilling rescues and leaps from upper floors, and cheers and groans of despair from thousands of spectators who walled the scene.

### Actor Williams Dead.

New York, June 10.—Odell Williams, the actor, died yesterday, aged 70 years. He had been ill for about five months. Mr. Williams was born in Mechanicsville, O.

# KING ALBERT,

## Ruler of Saxony, Supposed to Be Dying, Surprises Physicians.

Berlin, June 10.—King Albert of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, was unconscious for a part of Sunday night. His majesty was surrounded by his family, who momentarily expected the end.

KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

and he had received the last sacraments. In the morning, however, his majesty sat up and had breakfast, smoked a light cigar and insisted upon disposing of some state business. This exhibition of vitality on the part of the king quite startled his physicians, who, however, still entertain the gravest fears for the next relapse. To-day he continues weak.

The only member of King Albert's family who is now absent from his majesty's bedside is his son Max, who is a priest and a professor of theology in a Catholic institution in Switzerland.

# SWINDLE STOPPED.

## Chicago Police Recover $38,400 of Stolen Money.

Chicago, June 10.—There has been recovered from the vaults of the New Era Safety Deposit company, on South Halstead street, 192,000 francs, or $38,400, nearly the entire proceeds of an alleged swindle, which in the ingenuity of its conception and cleverness of execution is a rival of the famous Humbert swindle.

The whereabouts of Otto Jaehkel, for whom detectives are seeking in connection with the alleged swindle, is unknown, but his wife, under the name of Louise Wernicke, is in Chicago. She came from New York the first of May, and it was by cleverly locating and shadowing her that the funds were finally located.

Jachkel was the correspondence clerk of the banking firm of Engelbert, Hardt & Co., of Buenos Ayres, which has branches in New York and Berlin. He was a trusted employe and had entire charge of the transmission of funds between the different branches of the firm. By means of representations as to certain business to be transacted in Germany, he induced his firm to buy five drafts amounting to 200,000 marks, drawn on a Hamburg house in favor of the Buenos Ayres firm.

It is alleged Jaehkel then induced the firm to indorse these drafts, and, by the aid of acid, removed the name of Hardt & Co., and substituted that of H. Newman. He had previously written to the International Bank of Brussels advising it that H. Newman, representing the Buenos Ayres firm, would soon be in Europe to conduct certain business of a most important character and that large sums of money would be deposited to his credit by the firm. To this Jaehkel signed the name of his firm, and he also wrote a letter, signing the name of the firm, highly commending Newman, who it is alleged had no existence except in Jaehkel's brain. The letter instructed the firm to give Newman absolute control of the deposits which would be placed to his credit. This was followed on March 17 by sending the drafts to Brussels, the letter requesting the firm to place the funds to Newman's credit.

Jaehkel with his wife, left Buenos Ayres and went to Brussels. When he arrived there he procured from the International bank checks on a Paris bank for the amount deposited, representing, it is alleged, that he was Newman.

Arrived in Paris, Jaehkel, it is alleged, drew the entire amount of the checks and with little delay left the city. After visiting several European cities he came to New York.

When Mrs. Jaehkel came to Chicago she was shadowed by detectives who discovered her going to the vaults where the money was found yesterday. In order to procure the money the courts granted a receiver. The Wernicke woman declares that she is the wife of Jachkel.

# READY TO FIGHT IN HAYTI

## United States and German Ministers Keeping Peace.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 10.—The steamer Lauenburg from New York for West Indian ports, arrived here to-day. She brought advices from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to the effect that while the provisional government of the republic is acting wisely, fighting will certainly follow shortly, owing to the growing excitement throughout the country. Firmin, Seneque and Fouchard are the three principal candidates for the presidency, and have favor in the order named. Each party is endeavoring to stir up strife. Evidences of trouble are already appearing. The Haytien papers say the influence of United States Minister Powell and that of the German minister, Herr Feldrau, is almost solely responsible for the present state of calm prevailing at Port-au-Prince.

### MINNESOTA TORNADO.

Lake Park, Minn., June 10.—A tornado swept through the country twelve miles north of here, late yesterday afternoon, cutting a path two miles wide and three miles long. Nine farm houses were destroyed and ten persons are reported dead. The church at Spanged was demolished.

### Must Must Serve Sentence.

Albany, N. Y., June 10.—The court of appeals to-day unanimously affirmed the judgment of conviction of John Most, who was convicted of publishing an improper article in a paper owned by him and who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the New York penitentiary.

### J. P. Morgan Goes to London.

Dover, Eng., June 10.—J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, arrived here this evening from the continent and proceeded to London.

Illinois' claim of $774,360 for interest on bonds issued to equip civil war troops given favorable report by Controller Tracewell. Congress will allow needed funds.

# The Markets.

### WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, June 7.—Crop prospects, taken as a whole, are really brilliant, railroad earnings are enormous despite the small grain tonnage, bank clearings are quite heavy notwithstanding the speculative dullness, and failures are fewer in number than in recently preceding years. The ending of the Boer war, it is also thought, will have a tendency to stimulate export business in manufactures, though interfering with share in horses, mules and other articles of export. On the other hand, the industrial situation, though improved by the ending of blast furnace and teamsters' strikes, is still a depressing one owing to the prospect of the anthracite coal strike proving a long and bitter one, threats of a strike in the Virginia bituminous fields, and the general unrest noted among workers in a number of industries. In connection with the industrial unrest it is to be observed that many of the demands made now and for some time past have been based upon higher prices for food.

Corn and cotton crop reports are positively excellent and in striking contrast with a year ago. Winter wheat is turning out better than expected in such states as Kansas, though recent rains have interfered with harvesting in Oklahoma. Fruit crops promise to be very large and a favorable restriction of tariffs is already noted in sugar prices, which are firmer. Vegetables and other country products, shortened a year ago, promise a heavy yield. Oats, barley and hay are doing splendidly in the west and northwest; spring wheat advices are optimistic.

Warmer weather has stimulated spring reorder business in dry goods, rather more activity being noted by jobbers the country over. The eastern shoe trade is quiet, though reports from the west favor encouragement. Eastern shipments are 9 per cent less than a year ago for the season. Leather is rather quiet though firm except for off grades, and shoe factories are not actively employed. Rather more is doing in men's wear woolens than of late, and excavations have been well sold ahead. Woolen machinery is actively employed except where labor troubles exist, while wool is quiet but with a fair inquiry.

Industries are active except where interfered with by strikes. The feature in the steel trade is the conservative action of producers, who have fixed the price of steel rails for next year at $28, this being partly caused by the carrying over of large orders, delivery of which is impossible this year. A large volume of new business is also reported in this line. Steel bars are reported stronger. Agricultural implement men have placed most of their orders in finished products a year in advance, and are now bidding freely for pig iron for next year's delivery. The nominal price for steel plates will not be advanced. Pig iron for immediate delivery is really as scarce as ever. Foreign pig iron and steel billets are being more liberally bought. Coke is 25 cents higher. Light and heavy hardware and kindred lines report unusual activity.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week (seven days) aggregate 4,600,035 bushels, against 3,900,645 for five days last week and 6,644,034 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901, to date (forty-nine weeks) aggregate 283,025,135 bushels, against 199,457,395 last season. Corn exports aggregate 8,3254 bushels, against 71,478 last week, and 2,455,102 last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 25,987,115 bushels against 106,419,483 last season.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 153, as against 163 last week, 163 in this week last year, 184 in 1900, 178 in 1899, and 221 in 1898. For Canada 17 for the week against 11 last week.

### GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 10—Close—Wheat—As is usual on crop report day trade has been dull. Market about steady at the close. Weak and lower early on July, firm and lower tables. Crowd were inclined to credit early bullish rumors on crop report and covered. Big decrease also helped to rally market. Northwestern receipts and primaries small. Clearances also on the light side.

Corn—Like wheat corn has been dull, but market showed more firmness. Weak and lower early under influence of wheat and fine weather. Some support for the July but interest is brought a rally and a firm tone. The close was a trifle higher.

Oats—Market was easier at the opening, with other grain, good weather and liberal receipts. Rallied with other grain, and closed about steady.

Clover Seed—Market has been dull and easier, closing a trifle down. Receipts, 15 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 63½c; July, 62¾c; September, 58c.

Oats—Cash, 43½c; July, 37c; September, 29c; new July, 33c; new September, 30¾c.

Clover seed—Cash, $5.05; October, $5.10.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | To-day's June 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 80 | | | 80 | 80 |
| June | 80 | 80 | 77½ | 80 | 80 |
| July | 73¾ | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| September | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¼ | 72¾ | 73¾ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 70⅝ | 71⅜ | 70⅜ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ |
| September | 69⅜ | 70⅛ | 69⅜ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| December | 70⅝ | 71⅜ | 70⅝ | 71⅛ | 71⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 62⅜ | 63⅛ | 62⅜ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| September | 59¾ | 60⅜ | 59¾ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| December | 44 | 44¾ | 43¾ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| July | 35⅜ | 36⅜ | 35⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| September | 29⅜ | 30⅛ | 29⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 77⅜ | 77⅞ | 77⅜ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| September | 76½ | 77⅛ | 76½ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 67⅜ | 67⅞ | 67⅜ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| September | 63⅜ | 63⅞ | 63⅜ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 68⅛ | 68⅝ | 67⅞ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| Sept. | 67⅛ | 67⅝ | 67⅛ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| Sept. | | | | 69⅝ | 69⅝ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 72⅜ | 72⅛ |
| Sept. | | | | 70 | 70 |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| July | $17.47 | $17.72 | $17.47 | $17.72 | $17.50 |
| Sept. | 17.55 | 17.80 | 17.55 | 17.80 | 17.60 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 10.32 | 10.37 | 10.32 | 10.37 | 10.32 |
| Sept. | 10.32 | 10.40 | 10.32 | 10.40 | 10.35